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Wire-Walking The Thames

M. Elleano, French and forty, showed thousands of Londoners a pretty way to cross the Thames on a 5/8-inch thick wire with only a crossbar to help him keep his balance on the 400-yards of distance from North Bank to South Bank, the site of the Festival of Britain.

Our Ambassadors Abroad

(SEE PAGE 5)

When Chin Recedes

BY G. A. DUDLEY

"A RECEDING chin indicates weakness of will." This is one of a number of statements which are made by the physiognomist, who attempts to establish relationships between mental traits and bodily features. Physiognomy is the art of judging character from features of the face or form of body." The physiognomist claims especially that the face is the index of character.

To what extent can we rely upon a statement such as the above? Are we justified in assuming that all—or at least nearly all—persons whose chins recede are weak-willed? That we may safely accept this belief seems to be suggested by its having found its way into popular thinking. The view is commonly held that what the physiognomist says on this point is in fact true, writes the author in "Psychology".

As psychologists we are interested in finding out the truth. Can we let the matter rest there and accept on authority what physiognomy tells us? If we can we may be grateful to physiognomy for having simplified the task which psychology sets itself of studying personality traits

With a view to putting the matter to the test, two psychologists made careful measurements of the physical characteristics of a group of persons of both sexes. They then obtained from close friends of these persons estimates of the degree to which the latter possessed character traits which physiognomy claims are related to bodily characteristics.

If the claims of physiognomy are true, we would expect that those persons who, according to their close friends, showed the same character traits would also show the same bodily characteristics.

In other words, the persons who were said by those who knew them best to be weak-willed would all be found to have receding chins. In actual fact, the psychologists found no significant relationship at all between their physical measurements and the will power of their subjects.

This discovery is bound to be disappointing to anyone who has been accustomed to think that the statement quoted at the beginning of this article was anything more than a popular fallacy. To those whose chins recede and who have resented being dubbed as "weak-willed" it is likely to prove a source of encouragement.

Such persons will be helped to accept with the cautiousness due to them this and other similar statements made by a physiognomist, Miss Grace A. Rees, M.B.E., in 'Character Reading from the Face (Andrew George Elliot, Glade House, Kingswood, Surrey 6s) the latest volume in the series of Right Way Books.

If the hopes we had of learning anything about will power from facial appearance prove to be misplaced, what else has physiognomy to offer us? Let us examine one of its fundamental postulates, i.e. that there are three main temperaments, called by the physiognomist, motiv, vital and mental.

Here we immediately come across another difficulty, which, unlike the previous one, however, turns out to be surmountable. Miss Rees defines temperament as "the physical build and predominating characteristics of the subject." This is a description to which the psychologist applies the term "personality". In psychology the term "temperament" is reserved for the general nature of the individual's emotional life. Temperament is thus not the same as personality but is included in it. For our present purpose, however, we will accept the physiognomist's definition of temperament and understand that when we use the term we are speaking of what the psychologist calls personality.

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The 'motive' temperament is "forceful, energetic and powerful", with "intensity of feeling, freedom

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WEEK-END FUN

"Doctor," said the patient. "I'm afraid my wife is going crazy."

"What seems wrong?" asked the doctor.

"She wants to buy a goat."

"Let her buy a goat."

"But she wants to keep it in the house."

"Well let her keep it in the house."

"But a goat stinks."

"Then open the window."

"What! And let all my pigeons out!"

* *

A customer approached a push-cart and asked the price of herring.

"Today," smiled the merchant, "I'm having a special on herrings. Six cents each."

"Six cents!" protested the customer "Why, down the street is a man who's selling herring for a nickel. And it's the same herring."

"I know, I know," said the man proudly. "But I'm wrapping mine in later editions."

* *

ED: "Old Jim is really marrying a wonderful girl. She swims, golfs, rides horseback, pilots a plane, and plays a good game of cribbage."

TED: "Then they ought to get along all right. Jim learned to cook in the army."

* *

"I'm very happy to inform you that your husband has passed the crisis," said the English doctor to a woman whose husband was seriously ill.

"Passed the crisis?" she demanded. "You told me he couldn't live a week."

"Well, I'm going to cure him, after all," said the physician. "Surely you are glad."

The woman nodded slowly. "Guess so," she admitted, "but it puts me in a bit of an 'ole. I've bin an' sold all 'is clothes to pay for the funeral."

* *

A certain manufacturer sent his son through the plant to spot ways of improving the efficiency and safety of operations. When his son returned, he asked him, "What improvements have you to suggest?"

"Everything seems to be in good shape," replied the son. "Only I might suggest that you bank that curve near the time clock."

* *

Driving through New Mexico last summer, I stopped at a Pueblo Indian settlement near San Idelfonso. My attention became focused on an Indian craftsman, his head bent low over his work as he hammered an intricate design on a silver amulet. He ignored me completely as he concentrated on his handiwork. I broke the silence by saying: "That's a very unusual design. Does it represent a prayer for harvest or rain or is it an appeal to the Great Spirit?"

A smile creased his leathery face. "Not Great Spirit or gods of rain or harvest," he replied. "This pattern come from cut-out in comic book."

* *

Alexandre Dumas, while working on the first draft of "The Count of Monte Cristo", one evening decided to call on one of his numerous collaborators to talk over a point in question.

The assistant brought a glass of brandy, then excitedly began to tell his employer about the progress his first born son was making. The great novelist politely inquired whether the baby was walking.

"Walking!" exclaimed the proud parent, "Why he's been walking at least a month."

"Dear me," sighed Dumas "What a long way he must have gone."

* *

A famed American industrialist who constantly speaks with familiarity about all the great men of the world recently returned from a European trip. He dined with a man who refused to be impressed with all the glory he had amassed.

The industrialist told him: "I had an audience with His Holiness—"

"I know, I know," said the other. "He told me."

One afternoon a man cruising in the waters off New England dropped anchor in a small harbour and as he sat on the deck after dinner smoking, he heard two men talking on the deck.

"Say," said one of them in excited tones, "I walked home awhile ago and when I walked into the kitchen the first thing I saw was some blood on the floor And then I saw that everything was all mussed up and that scared me. I walked into the living room and there on the floor was my wife—knocked unconscious—and there was a club on he floor alongside of her. It sure was a shock. Here I come home, all tired out, after fishing all day—"

"How was the fishin'?" asked the other voice.

Scheduled to attend the DAR convention recently, Senator Estes Kefauer dug out his formal attire, found—too late for shopping—that he had no black shoes. Hailing an elevator operator in the Senate Office Building, he asked: "What size shoes do you wear, son?"

"Eleven."

"Let me try on the left one?"

It fitted perfectly. "How long have you been here, young man?"

"Six months."

"You're doing right well," said the Senator. "Only six months in Washington and stepping into a Senator's shoes."

ODDITIES OF NATURE • BY CHUCK THORNDIKE
CONTRARY TO GENERAL OPINION, CROSS-EYED BUS DRIVERS OFTEN HAVE AN ADVANTAGE OVER THOSE WITH NORMAL VISION, BY BEING ABLE TO SEE TWO DIRECTIONS AT ONCE!
—THANK TO DR. T.O. MORROUGHS, LINTON, INDIANA—
the SPINY ANT EATER
RECENTLY DISCOVERED BY ARCHBOLD CAPE YORK [AUSTRALIA] EXPEDITION OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, IS ONE OF THE RAREST MAMMALS IN THE WORLD!
THE MOA, GIANT NEW ZEALAND BIRD EXTINCT 600 YEARS REACHED A HEIGHT OF OVER 10 FEET, AND A WEIGHT OF 500 POUNDS!
"THE ABOVE DRAWINGS TAKEN FROM A PHOTO BY A.M. WINCHESTER, OF DELAND, FLA., SHOWS A FROG, WITH BRAIN CUT OUT, JUMPING! STRUCK WITH HAMMER, HE FEELS NO PAIN, AND ACTION IS REFLEX!

Grow Slim By Hypnotism?

In a quiet room at the Hypnosis Institute of Chicago an overweight woman reclines on a sofa. A professional hypnotist speaks gently but authoritatively.

"You will have no wish for sweets," he says. "You will not want fats or starches in any form. You will be unable to drink liquor or beer. You will have no desire for fried foods Carbonated beverages will not appeal to you."

The hypnotist, Edwin L. Baron, does not put his subjects on any sort of controlled diet He simply influences, by means of hypnotism, the subject's tastes. He emphasizes the desirability of green, leafy vegetables, and plays down the high-calorie foods.

Usually more than one treatment is necessary. A subject visits the Institute regularly during the period in which he is reducing. Each time he starts to feel the old craving for sweets and starches, he goes to the Institute for another dose of suggestion. Some persons go at regular intervals each week, whether they feel a desire for high-calorie foods or not.

Remarkable results are said to have been obtained. Overweight persons who formerly craved fats and carbohydrates have suddenly experienced a change in their food preferences. They not only eat the low-calorie foods—they want them! As one woman expressed it, "I've got a big craving for leafy vegetables I never had before. I have no desire for sweets now."

The reducing process itself is said to have been equally effective. A Californian announced she had lost 12 pounds in 4 weeks. A loss of 19 pounds in 4 weeks was experienced by another woman.

Whether the changes in taste—and consequently the losses in weight—are permanent remains to be seen. The effects of hypnotism usually wear off after a period of time.

Puzzling Sense Of Smell

Science is not yet sure how you smell a rose, a broiling beefsteak, your girl's favourite perfume or any other odor

Recent tests call in question the heat-absorption theory of the sense of smell put forth in 1947 by Drs. Walter R Miles and Lloyd H Beck, Yale University psychologists.

The Miles-Beck theory says that the substance producing the odor gives off a gas that absorbs heat radiations of certain wavelengths given off within the nose. This loss of heat detected in the nose's olfactory sense organ is signaled to the brain and interpreted as the sensation of odor They did their original work on bees.

Earlier theory held that odor is a chemical sense, aromatic particles hitting the nose and going into solution on its moist inside lining.

Now Drs. A. Theodore Forrester and Wm E Perkins of the physics department at the University of Southern California have set up tests that they feel do not support the heat-absorption theory. Odor-containing air kept at constant temperature of the body and breathed by a person still produced the sensation of odor, whereas the experimenters suggest that under the Miles-Beck theory this should not be the case.

The tests, reported in the journal *Science*, are not considered conclusive, and the experimenters suggest a further test of the theory by inserting into the nasal passages a sealed tube of odorous gas in a container transparent to the heat rays that are supposed to be absorbed to produce the odor effect.

"His fishing stories are impossible. He's just been trying to tell me that he once caught six jellyfish, all different flavours."

Vests Stop Bullets

BY DON EVERITT

LEONARD ARTHUR ALEXANDER BARRATT is a tall, angular, 48-year-old Londoner with a bustling manner, who has devoted the last 30 years to protecting people from bullets, shells, knives, bayonets and similar lethal objects, writes the author in 'John Bull'.

Although it is impossible to say accurately how many lives he has saved in that time, the steady custom at his firm's Pall Mall showroom is indirect proof of his success. Probably the only expert on modern personal armour in Britain, Barratt has designed everything from bullet-resisting under-pants to a twentieth-century version of the ancient warrior's shield.

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His speciality and most popular article is the bullet-proof vest. For the Wilkinson Sword Company he has designed and supervised the manufacture of tens of thousands in all shapes and sizes.

His customers have included royalty, political leaders, rich men, policemen, servicemen, crooks and cranks. He can fairly claim that his armoured clothing is being worn all over the world, for at one time or another he has fulfilled orders from most of the embassies in London.

Lloyd George had a Barratt designed vest. Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, the wartime Polish premier, bought one when he returned to Warsaw in 1945. In the middle thirties orders came from Germany and Italy. And Barratt is almost certain that part of Mussolini's magnificent girth was due to some of his armour.

"We made a beautiful thigh-length coat disguised with costly satin for Madame Chiang Kai-shek in 1941, but I think it was intercepted by the Japanese."

But, of course, the majority of people who buy armoured clothing do not broadcast the fact. "Don't divulge any names" is a common condition of contract. Barratt has several times been called to suites in London's luxury hotels to do fittings with no questions asked and immediate payment in cash. Even then, he says, he can occasionally surmise that he is, in fact, dealing with a stand-in and that the garment will pass through two or three hands and possibly across a frontier before it reaches the real customer.

"Obviously," Barratt remarks, "if you're a king or a prime minister or a wealthy racehorse owner you don't want your enemies to know your body is protected—they'll simply shoot at your head."

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Barratt's customers are not all V.I.P.s. In fact, the largest section of his clients are police and armed services. Among his clients was a man taking up the managership of a Buenos Aires firm. "Three of my predecessors have been murdered," he said.

On one occasion a worried-looking young woman called at the showroom. "I wonder if you've got one of those armor vests to fit me?" she asked. "Yes, I think so," Barratt said, dubiously, "but are you sure that's what you want? A person like yourself could hardly have a need for———"

"Oh, I could. You don't know! As Barratt was trying a waistcoat on her, he hinted as diplomatically as possible that if someone were threatening her with violence it would perhaps be advisable to consult the police

"Oh, I couldn't do that. You see, it's my fiance Or rather, he was until I broke it off He's a sailor and he says he's going to shoot me when he comes home."

Barratt smiled "But surely he's joking?"

"He isn't," the woman said emphatically "You don't know him—and she made her purchase.

Barratt has ample practical proof of the efficiency of his products. Near Hongkong recently three British policemen, all wearing vests, came unscathed through a half-hour gun-battle in which they shot three Chinese gangsters.

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On a Malayan plantation, a terrorist shot the English manager in the back through a window of his home. What followed must have seemed like a miracle to the gunman. Instead of slumping over his desk, the planter calmly stood up, drew a revolver and shot him down. He was wearing a Barratt waistcoat.

There is, Barratt notices, a close relationship between his business and world affairs. "Our sales are an infallible barometer," he says. "After the assassination of King Alexander of Jugoslavia in 1934, our orders, especially from the Continent, increased steadily right up to September, 1939. Since the war we have supplied Palestine, India, Malaya, Hongkong, South America . . ."

The life of an armor salesman can be as hazardous as that of his customers. Barratt recalls a hair-raising

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'FLYING FISH' FROM THE EAST

Split-second 'levitation' by Chathunni Panikkar, Kathakali dancer from Malabar, as Smti Mrinalini Sarabhai (right foreground) performs the "Fish dance" on the opening night of the Ballet's season in London. Mrinalini Sarabhai and her troupe of "Darshana" players returned from four months' dance tour of South America to keep up their engagements in Europe.

OUR NEW DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

Culture And Cauliflower

DEEPAWALI MUSINGS FROM RAJADHANI

DEEPAWALI is the principal Hindu festival of North India. For the Hindu businessman, trader and industrialist, Deepawali is the time of stock-taking, of changing the account books and beginning a new year. Lakshmi is the Goddess of wealth and it is Lakshmi, which is worshipped on Deepawali day. Ritual and symbolism have identified Lakshmi with gold and silver coins, and it is gold and silver coins which are literally worshipped as a God on Deepawali Day.

Mr. Nirad C. Chanduri in his "Autobiography of an unknown Indian" recently publish by Macmillans has amplified this aspect of the problem. He says that "the most serious handicap from which Hindu Ethics suffers is to be found in the universal and ineradicable assumption that gods are venal. Whether among the Hindus corruption in the temporal order has given rise to the idea of corruptibility of the divine order, or belief in the corruptibility of the divine order has induced men to imitate the gods, is a nice and perhaps insoluable question. But whichever way causation may have flowed the effect has been the same. The Hindu pantheon is as corrupt as the Indian administration. A poor peasant could get moral remission for an offering worth five and a quarter anna, while Hindu millionaires and profiteers were expected to erect temples and dharamsalas if a course of conduct—for example, the taking of bribes or not giving value for money in the public services or serving an organisation or person from purely mercenary motives, disregarding one's moral convictions all the time—is sanctioned or condoned by habit or custom no Hindu, however highly cultured intellectually, will search his conscience on his own initiative and from a sense of individual duty. The doctrine of Karma has certainly dulled the Hindu conscience by entrusting the ship of morality to a sort of gyropilot".

Here is something refreshing from a Hindu for Hindus. Mr. A. D. Gorwala may find it useful in his search for honest and efficient administration. It may also prove handy for the Congress Screening Committee, in its most difficult and thankless task of discovering men of integrity for the Legislatures. Deepawali is also a cleaning time.

This is, however, not an essay on Hindu morals but a news letter from New Delhi. Deepawali this year was below the normal mark There was plenty of illuminations but very little shopping, because prices were high and people had no money to spare. The cost of living has gone up to such a high scale that people cannot put away some money for their festivals, much less to speak of investment. Capital formation and small Saving Schemes, under these conditions should remain a subject of patriotic speculation.

Chinese Mission

The Chinese Cultural Mission arrived here during the week. A return visit by an Indian Cultural Mission is in the offing. In fact, independence has given a special impetus to the cultural activities of India. These efforts are in the nature of cultured pearls, big and alluring to look at but, in reality all feaked ones. What is Indian culture has been a subject of acute controversy. To Mr. Purshotamdas Tandon it is Bharti culture. To Mr. Tandon's opponents, it is composite culture. These controversies leave the layman bewildered. He is told by Mr. T. S. Elliot that culture must not be imposed "we must not train people merely to receive the culture of the past, for that would be to regard the culture of the past as final. And we know that whether education can foster and improve culture or not, it can surely adulterate and degrade it." He is also told that culture is not in the job or in the attitude to the job. What is the attitude to the job in India? On one side is a callous disregard to human values. In fact it is a paradox that on one side men are prepared to die for a cow, and on the other side, they do not hesitate to adulterate eatables, and medicines and thus endanger human life. Is this culture?

For the last 4 years, systematic efforts are in progress to destroy the beauty of New Delhi, to make it a congeries of slums, and to accumulate dirt and filth in every corner. Is it culture? When I moved to my flat ten years ago, there were beautiful grass lawns by the roadside. Motorists and children have completely destroyed them now. The whole place is littered with rubbish, dirt and filth. In this Bharti culture or composite culture?

Seeds And Plants

Rules regarding plant imports were re-published for public information during the week. The notification gave details of the seeds, import of which is prohibited. The list given out, obviously is incomplete. The Ministry of Agriculture at least for six years has oanned the import of all vegetable and flower seeds into India. This is done to give protection to some seed cultivators, who by now have become a vested interest. The Ministry is interested in building a huge edifice for itself. It is not interested in the results. It is the consumer, who has suffered by this ban. The seeds sold in the market are of a very inferior quality. It would be great luck if ten per cent of seeds in a packet germinate. Cauliflower should further illustrate the point. In pre-war days, cauliflowers in North India used to be white and of immense size. They are tasteless, puny and yellow today. It is the consumer, who has to pay for protecting half a dozen seed-growers.

Here is one of the several true stories in New Delhi. A keen gardener wanted to import some bulbs from Holland. The import Controller rejected the application for an import licence on the ground that "bulbs were manufactured in India."

There could be no complaint, if banned plants, were destroyed by the Custom authorities. An importer is grieved, when some beautiful orchards or lillies, are thrown in the Sea. Observance of law could not be unilateral. Law has to be observed by the Customs authorities as well. As for the flower seeds, the Agriculture Minister is a lover of trees and forests. At least, he should look into the working of this ban on the imports of flower seeds. Is it consistent with India's drive for culture?

Spring Cleaning

New Delhi Municipal Committee has announced its resolve to clear Nizam-ud-din, a suburb of New Delhi, of all unauthorised structures. It is a laudable resolve. The question asked here, however, is whether the Committee would clear New Delhi itself of unauthorised structure, before launching its landable drive in Nizamuddin? Near Prime Minister's House, there is an ugly looking soda-water stall; also there is one near the Defence Minister's House. On either side of the Electric Lane entrance on Queensway, there are barbers' stalls. A whole colony of stall-keepers has grown up near the Curzon Road end of the Prince Park. These are to mention only a few cases. There are hundreds of such stalls all over New Delhi.

Going through a service road running paralleled to the Queen Mary Avenue, one would notice buffaloes in every compound. The locality is very near to the Municipal Offices and its staff cannot escape noticing these buffaloes, even if it wanted to do so. The Health Officer, presumably has other more important jobs to do. He and his staff can have no time to look after a minor affair, namely the sanitation of New Delhi.

Rationalisation Of Indian Railways

TWO MORE CONSOLIDATED SYSTEMS THIS WEEK

THE second stage in the rationalisation of Indian railways will be reached with the formation on Monday, November 5, 1951, of two more consolidated railway systems, with their headquarters at Bombay, under the Regrouping Plan of the Ministry of Railways.

Including the Southern Railway, which started functioning in April last, the inauguration of the Central (Madhya) and Western (Pashchim) Railways, as the new unified systems will be called, will implement 50 per cent of the six-zone scheme announced in June 1950. The remaining three zones to come into being will be the Northern, Eastern and North-Eastern Railways, each with a route mileage of approximately 6,000 miles.

Constituting a landmark in the history of railway development in India, the Central and Western Railways will terminate the independent existence of a number of large and small railways. The Central Railway will comprise the G.I.P., Nizam's State, Scindia State and Dholpur State Railways, while the Western Railway will be made up of the B.B. and C.I., Saurashtra, Rajasthan and Jaipur State Railways.

Rational Integration

The idea of rational integration of Indian railways was conceived as far back as the commencement of the present century, but somehow little progress could hitherto be achieved towards bringing this about. However, with the acquisition by the Central Government of all the company-managed railways and the transference of railways in the former Princely States to centralised control, the task of undertaking this radical reform was greatly facilitated and the Railway Board lost no time in executing their programme of reorganisation.

After preliminary investigations, the Board prepared a tentative scheme of rebuilding railways into six administrative zones, paying due regard to the best economic interests of the country. The plan came up before the Central Advisory Council for Railways, who accorded their unanimous approval for the setting up, in the first instance, of the Southern Railway by amalgamating the Southern and Mahratta Railway, the Mysore Railway and the South Indian Railway, as it presented the least impediment and needed the minimum preparation.

It was anticipated at the time of establishment of the Southern Railway in April last that the Western Railway would come into being in about six months' time, but the inauguration of the Western and Central Railways simultaneously is indicative of acceleration of the schedule. Both these groups differ somewhat from those contemplated in the Railway Board's original scheme of June last year, which envisaged the Western Railway as an entirely metre-gauge system and the Central Railway as chiefly combining the broad-gauge section of the B.B. and C.I. and most of the G.I.P. Railways.

Apart from the economies resulting in capital expenditure which would have been involved in establishing new headquarters and the attempt to keep the number of transfers to the minimum, the revised patterns conform to the wishes of commercial interests who desired certain modifications to be introduced. In fact, the formation of the first three zones has been effected by a simple amalgamation of the various smaller systems with the bigger ones without involving any splitting up.

The areas served by the Central and Western Railways will respectively be 210,000 and 150,000 square miles, as compared with 200,000 square miles by the Southern Railway. The route mileages of the two new systems will be 5,799 and 5,973 respectively as against 5,999 of the Southern Railway, but the track mileage of the Central Railway will exceed that of the other two, the Western Railway being the smallest with 6,983.

As regards the capacity to produce transportation, one has to turn to the available resources of power and number of rolling-stock. Comparative figures reveal that the Southern Railway has 1,326 locomotives, which number is slightly more than the other two. The figure of wagons on the Western Railway is a little higher than that of the Southern Railway but substantially less than that of the Central Railway. Passenger carriages in the Central Railway are very much less in number than those in the other two systems, while the number of motor and trailer coaches is higher in the Central Railway than the others.

The number of passengers carried by the systems combined to form the Central Railway, i.e., 241,682 000, is less than that of the Southern and Western Railways.

The number of employees in the Central Railway will be 167,950, exceeding those in the Southern and Western Railways.

The net earnings of the lines included in the Central zone, i.e., Rs. 13.90 crores, are on a satisfactory level compared with the other two systems and are large enough to meet the dividend on the capital and to pay a handsome balance into the reserve funds.

Central Railway

With a total route mileage of nearly 5,400, the Central Railway will be formed by the amalgamation of the G.I.P., N.S., Scindia State and Dholpur State Railways, hitherto working as independent units. Of this mileage, the broad gauge lines account for 4,091, the metre gauge for 744 and the narrow gauge for 564.

The central zone covers a considerable expanse of territory embracing the entire State of Hyderabad, the Central part of the State of Bombay, a large part of the States of Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh and the lower portions of Uttar Pradesh.

The passenger traffic carried on the constituent railways during the year 1949-50 amounted to 242 million passengers, and 7,116 million passenger miles. The total tonnage carried was over 20 million and the net ton mileage 5,076 million.

The total gross earnings of these four railways for 1949-50 were Rs. 50.91 crores. The working expenses, including depreciation, stood at Rs. 37.01 crores. The net earnings were therefore of the high level of Rs. 13.90 crores.

Western Railway

Established by the unification of the B.B and C.I., Saurashtra, Rajasthan and Jaipur State Railways, hitherto working as separate entities, the Western Railway will have a total route mileage of 5,973. Of this, the broad gauge will constitute 1,266 the metre gauge 3,914 and the narrow gauge 793 miles.

A fair assessment of the traffic likely to be carried by the unified Western Railway may be attempted from the volume carried by the constituent lines during 1949-50. The number of passengers carried totalled 297 million, the passenger mileage aggregating 6,974 million. The total tonnage carried was 15.58 million.

The total gross earnings of the four railways during the year amounted to Rs. 39.40 crores and the working expenses, including depreciation, stood at Rs. 25.52 crores. The net earnings were thus Rs. 13.88 crores.

The broad gauge section of the B.B. and C.I. is now retained in the Western Railway in order to provide it with a direct route to Bombay, but the Jodhpur and Bikaner Railways have been left out.

The Western Railway covers a well-defined area, consisting of the northern part of the State of Bombay, the entire Saurashtra, a large part of Madhya Bharat and the eastern segment of Rajasthan. The region traversed by the system contains some of the most industrialised centres in the country.

PATTER

By Asude

SHRI GOD

I think I am qualified to speak about Shri God. For the last sixty years I have been watching the ways of this Man, and I have not the least hesitation in saying that I have never seen a more whimsical, fanciful, irrational, irresponsible, and unfair Man in my life.

I can say that, because I can say it and still retain my job. You see what I mean?

I started hearing about the Man even when I was ten or thereabouts. Everybody who claimed to be older than me seemed to have a lifesketch of this Man and a Book of Rules. The idea was that it was necessary to please this Man if you wished to make your way in life, and the only way to do it was to follow the Book of Rules.

Well, I got a copy of the Book of Rules, and studied it to some purpose. I am still studying it. I was never cheated worse in my life.

They said that if you can please this Man with a proper amount of subtle adulation,—say how beautiful he is, how powerful, and so on, you can make him give you whatever you liked.

At the age of 14, when my first University Examination was staring me coldly in my face, I tried it. By that time, I had learnt all that was to be learnt in the matter of pleasing this Man. No no Congress candidate trying for a seat in the new State Assemblies tugged at the shoestrings of the Chief Minister as I did this Shri God's.

It paid. I got through the Exam. Two years later, I tried it again. Again it worked. And it went on working for five or six years more. I got a "suitable wife," and so on. And then, this Man started his games. For no conceivable reason whatever, he seemed to have taken a curious prejudice against me.

Everything went wrong, every blasted thing. I still went on saying how kind he was, how handsome, how just, and so on. Many a tin of cigarettes had I denied myself just to buy a few flowers for Him on my way to an Interview. But no, nothing would change the Man. He just turned his head away and kept it turned against me.

Naturally, I made enquiries. I asked the same men who had been priming me up with the Rules. They said that that was not the way to do things. The old way of pleasing Shri God by offering a few flowers or burning a few sticks of incense had become out of date. What I needed was a Patron. That is, one of the Private Secretaries.

What they meant was that if you can't approach the District Magistrate or the Superintendent of Police direct, you have to see their Peshkars, or Office Superintendents. Surely you cannot hope to make your way to the sanctum of the Minister for Natural Resources without interviewing his Private Secretary, can you?

Today, Christopher Isherwood discussing Vedanta in the 'Prabuddha Bharata' writes: "I only know that so far as I am concerned, the guru-disciple relation is at the centre of everything.... it is the one reality of which I am never in doubt, the one guarantee.....the guru can never can abandon his disciples..." and so on.

That was what my mentors said, too. You have to get hold of the Private Secretary.

Well, I did try to grab a Private Secretary when the grabbing was good. But could I grab one? How could I? When I went about to find one, what did I find? I found that this Funny Man had not one Private Secretary or four or five or six, like normal Ministers of State, but something in the region of fifty thousand of them.

That fact by itself did not depress me, for you do sometimes find your needle in a haystack. I started a hunt. It was what I discovered in the course of it which left me thinking furiously.

The idea was, as the "subjantas" told me, to dig up a ripe, juicy kind of a Private Secretary who paid dividends, a man, who, by sustained massaging and mollycoddling could be depended upon to see you through. I saw quite a number of people at the job. I mean, the massaging and mollycoddling, and all the rest of the routine.

That was all very well, but being already a burnt child with the Boss,— Shri God, I mean, — I was taking no chances with his Secretary. I asked several of these neophytes whether it paid. Their replies were far from satisfying. "Not always", they confessed. Sometimes it worked. Other times, it didn't.

There were quite a number of unfortunate disappointments and reverses. I know one man, in a town in Behar, a town famous for "Gurus", wangling one Guru for himself and worshipping him for a full year and a half without a break. He had also

I agree with Isherwood so far as the getting of the Guru is applied for a Receivership of a local Estate.

I do not know what understanding this disciple had reached with his Patron but he did not get the job. It led to most unfortunate reactions. A dozen enlarged portraits of the Guru used to adorn the "chela"'s drawing room. They ceased to adorn the drawing-room on the morning following the results of his application. They were picked up by the Municipal sweeper—in pieces.

I understand, the gentleman has not thrown up his hands yet, and has succeeded in roping in another to take the place of the disappointing Guru. I wish him luck, — but you see, it is the kind of thing which gives a man furiously to think.

That is the trouble. It is all very well for Isherwood to say that "it is the only reality", and "the only guarantee", but is it? Where is the guarantee? The worst of it is that none of these Private Secretaries will give any sort of "guarantee". I have asked a few. They are hopelessly non-committal.

After all, my own needs are few. I am not trying for Parliament, nor do I want an Embassy. All I want is a paltry income of 8 or 10 thousand per month,—a couple of houses to spread the family in, no more than a couple of cars, and a few servants of the right type to cater to my modest needs.

I also wish to live just for a matter of fifty years or so more. And that will be all, concerned, but where is the right type of man to see that I have my few requirements fulfilled? After all, "oil" does cost money, or does it? I am not talking of "palm-oil". I am talking of "foot-oil."

I see a vast horde of hopeful men already all on their way to the temples with flower and incense and sweets, — "en route" to the House of Representatives,— hoping, hoping, hoping. God speed,— but they might just as well have a lawyer by when they start the overtures. You can never tell with these Private Secretaries,— any more than you can with their Boss. "Shri" God.

TO SLUGGARDS

Seriously, though, the prospect of the day's work will daunt you less if that work is congenial. If you are keenly interested in the job you are doing, you have a stronger motive for getting up than the person whose job is a source of boredom and frustration.

When the alarm clock goes off, get up immediately! Do not let those extra few minutes overcome your resolution! Have the extra few minutes in bed before the clock goes off! You can set the alarm to ring a few minutes later than normal. When you firmly established the habit of rising immediately you can gradually put the alarm back to its original time, so that your preparations for the day will not be unduly rushed!

COMMON SALT OF HUMANITY

Sodium Chloride Gives Clue To Mysteries Of Life, Disease And Death

BY BERTRAM VOGEL

SALT is so abundant and readily available that a pound, completely processed and refined, can be purchased for a nickel. And yet, in the long history of civilized mankind, there has probably been no single commodity—neither gold, nor silver, nor all the spices of Asia—as peculiarly precious as salt.

Indeed, so necessary has salt been to man that in desert areas where it has been scarce, men, women, and children actually have been traded for one crude lump of salt, writes the author in "Tomorrow".

The Roman soldier had to have salt with him at all times. When he wasn't given his ration of salt directly, he was provided with a special means of purchasing it—a **salarium argentum**, the origin of our own word **salary**.

To countless millions today salt is indispensable for daily sustenance. But by grim irony, many modern medical researchers believe that salt has suddenly become one of the critical clues to the mystery of life, disease, and death.

Blood Pressure

Medical interest in salt—or sodium chloride, as it is known chemically—began in France in 1904. Two physicians named Ambard and Beaujard, experimenting on patients suffering from hypertension, or high blood pressure, noticed a strange relationship between salt and blood pressure: they observed that the high blood pressure was drastically lowered through a reduction of salt in the patients' diet.

Then two American physicians, F. M. Allen and J. W. Sherrill, became intrigued by the questions: Could a reduction in salt intake really lower high blood pressure? And, if it could, why?

By 1922, Allen and Sherrill had their answer to the first question. For a great many of their sick patients, a drastic reduction in salt intake did cause a sharp reduction of their high blood pressure. The reason, however, continued to perplex them.

In general the medical world remained unimpressed with this discovery; a "salt-free" diet was simply a fad.

If the general practitioner was unimpressed, however, the physiologist was not. He was curious about salt, and his curiosity led him to review and to experiment with the facts.

The physiologist understood certain facts clearly. He knew, for example, that in animals, whose bodies are composed of many cells, the blood serves the same purposes as does fresh or salt water for one-celled organisms. In the ameba, for example, oxygen goes into the cell directly from the surrounding fluid. The waste product, carbon dioxide, passes outward in the same way. Similarly, food enters through the cell membrane, or "skin", either in solution or as particles, and waste products are passed off.

The physiologist knew, too, that the needs of each of man's cells are the same as for the microscopic ameba. But because, in man, such cells have become quite remote from the outside "world," and because millions of cells are crowded tightly together, they cannot function in the simple and direct manner of the one-celled organism.

Instead of the same watery environment of the ameba, the human body has a circulatory system. She cells are bathed by the blood and the other body fluids, which provide the cells with what they need and which carry away what they do not need.

Now the physiologist called other facts into play; one, the fact that whole blood is about nine per cent of the total body weight, and that additional body fluids account for another 65 per cent; two, the fact that the control of blood volume is a matter of balance between the fluid within the vessels and in the tissues; three, the fact that the principal components of extracellular fluid—the fluid outside the cells—are sodium salts and water.

When the physiologist interpreted these and other related facts in the light of the realization that the exchange of water between extracellular fluid and the cells appears to be controlled by the concentration of sodium in the extracellular fluid, he had a significant answer.

His answer was in no way related to high blood pressure, but it was revolutionary in the treatment of congestive heart failure. For it was now apparent that sodium was the mortal enemy of a diseased heart.

The explanation is as simple as salt itself. Presumably because of the retention of sodium by the kidneys, failure of the heart characteristically results in the retention of water and salt. **(An impaired heart slows down the eliminating ability of the kidneys, and if the kidneys cannot flush out the sodium, they retain more water in the body, cutting down THE CONCENTRATION OF THE SODIUM.)** This condition —an abnormal accumulation of fluid in the body tissues—is known as edema. In many heart patients, edema forms so rapidly and so extensively that there is actually 10, 20, or 30 pounds of this fluid in the body.

Salt-Free Diet

Highly dangerous under any circumstances, edema is even more dangerous for the person who has a bad heart, because of extra strain placed on the heart. Thus, since edema's formation can be either speeded or slowed by salt or the lack of salt+only one conclusion remains: patients with heart disease must be put on a salt-free diet.

Today, almost every person with heart disease is immediately told to restrict his salt consumption to a few hundreds of an ounce a day—approximately one-fifth or one-tenth of the amount usually eaten with food. The restriction of sodium—not only in ordinary table salt but also in the commonly used sodium bicarbonate—is actually of prime importance, for the fact is that apparently no fluid in excess of normal cell fluid can exist in the body without sodium.

The knowledge of the role of salt in the formation of edema has had an equally profound influence on the treatment of pre-eclampsia and eclampsia, two toxemias of pregnancy.

These disorders, dangerous toxic disturbances which sometimes develop late in pregnancy, are invariably characterized by edema. The most common early symptoms—headaches, loss of appetite, increased blood pressure, blurred vision, and swelling of the feet—are easily recognized: the cause of course, is more obscure.

Danger Of Edema

One theory is that the disorder may actually result from a fluid and sodium imbalance. Whether this imbalance is the true cause or not is still unknown. Doctors do know, however, that a severe deduction in salt intake is followed by a rapid improvement in the patient's condition. Even more important, most pregnant women on a salt-poor diet apparently are safe from the toxemias entirely.

The premenstrual tension that many women experience is now believed to be caused by salt. It was discovered that during the week or two before menstruation a definite disturbance in sodium and water balance occurs. Three of the female hormones cause the sodium to be retained by the body and cause again edema occurs.

Thus, current treatment for premenstrual tension is merely an attempt to correct unpleasant symptoms by getting rid of the edema. For two weeks before menstruation the patient limits her fluids to a quart a day and avoids table salt, except in cooking. Sodium bicarbonate is similarly prohibited. Ammonium chloride, an acid-producing salt, is administered to effect excess excretion of sodium, which in the process carries off water.

Generally, this simple procedure has been so successful that Dr Lawrence R. Wharton, professor of gynecology at the Johns Hopkins Medical School, maintains that not only does it provide almost complete relief from distressing premenstrual systems but it also has frequently has frequently relieved the patients of painful symptoms associated with menstruation itself.

Sodium research was accelerated by a fortunate coincidence—the success of the so-called Kempner diet for patients with hypertension. This diet, formulated and reported in 1944 by Dr. Walter Kempner, of Duke University, consists largely of rice, fruit and fruit juices. Mysteriously, the diet succeeded in reducing even abnormally high blood pressures to normal or near-normal.

Doctors everywhere were bewildered. What was so remarkable about rice and fruit juices?

The chemist's answer was soon forthcoming: rice and fruit juices were almost entirely free of salt.

Consequently, many research men were now ready to experiment with salt-free diets. In Chicago, at the Michael Reese Hospital, three doctors discovered that they could produce cardiovascular and kidney changes in chickens simply by adding salt to the chickens' drinking water. Blood pressure rose sharply with salt intake, fell promptly after withdrawal of salt.

Headache Gone

Five doctors at Mt. Sinai Hospital, in New York City, conducted experiments with eight hypertensive patients. For two to three weeks, the doctors permitted the eight patients to put the regular hospital diet. During this period they tested blood pressure and recorded fluid balance daily. Then one day they were ready for the real test. They restricted their patients to

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India's Budding Diplomats Abroad

PEEP INTO LIVES OF ENVOYS WHO KNOW THEIR JOBS

DIPLOMACY is always a secret business. A probe in to what a country's ambassadors abroad are doing can never be a matter of public information for years to come.

One of our envoys abroad to a very important country when heckled during his visit to Madras said that the head of that great state, who is virtually a dictator, did nothing without consulting him.

Such is the panorama of Indian diplomatic representatives abroad, which the writer of the article depicts with his colourful pen.

BY "P"

MANY a time, people who came up to see me have evenced keen interest to know all about Indian diplomacy and Indian diplomatists. They ask me questions relating to our Missions in foreign countries.. They are even interested about the personal life of some of our Ambassadors, and other types of envoys. What sort of men are they, what actual work they do in office, all these, they want to know.

Curiosity of this kind is but natural in our people, 'because 'Foreign Representation' is something new to Free India. On the specific questions asked of me, I was expected to give answers, but could I? Indeed, the subject is a vast one, and none can consider himself an authority to give correct answers to such questions, unless he is closely connected with the working of our External Affairs Ministry. All the same, public interest does persist in the country. It continues to grow.

In far advanced countries like the United States and Soviet Russia, diplomatic history is recorded from day to day. Elaborate publicity is also given to the personal details of diplomats, on their appointment. In this country, our diplomacy being in its infant stage, just four years old, we have yet to develop the practice of recording current history in this sphere and dole out to the press, what information that we can possibly impart, in all propriety

Suitability

The other day, the question was asked in the Parliament on the choice of Ambassadors and other heads of Missions, we send out to foreign lands. The Prime Minister answering said, that out of the thirty diplomats we have sent abroad, seventeen were non-officials and thirteen were drawn from the regular rank of civil servants. Of their qualifications, he said, there was no definite policy or rule governing the selection. Experience, capacity and the suitability of a person and his adaptability to learn foreign languages chiefly mattered, it seems. In a humorous vein, Pandit Nehru also struck a note that a suitable wife would be an additional consideration in the matter of selection! In other words, our diplomats are selected by the Prime Minister himself, he being satisfied that the candidate was the proper one, after a "variety of considerations" being given. In the selection, he is helped by his two Secretaries in the External Affairs Ministry, Sir G S Bajpai and Mr. K P S Menon—both very able men, with a good deal of experience in judging men and matters.

In Other Countries

In foreign countries, there are various methods of selecting a diplomat. In Britain, usually ambassadors are chosen from the ranks of tried politicians and statesmen of the land, while the foreign service-men are selected by a Selection Board functioning under the auspices of the Foreign Office. In the United States also, veteran politicians and statesmen are picked up for ambassadorial jobs, whereas the foreign service personnel is chosen through stiff examinations, conducted by the State Department. In Russia, the chosen candidates are trained in the Institute for Diplomatic and Cultural Work, the Institute of International Relations and the High School of Diplomacy.

To the curious-minded who want to know the working of our diplomats abroad, I may say this much. Diplomacy is in the main secret activity. True, there is the diplomatic maxim that pure diplomacy should be frank in the nature, but in essence, the work of the diplomat cannot be disclosed to the public, as he goes on working. At least, a dozen of our diplomats abroad are, at present, engaged in vital missions and disclosure or discussion of their activities, would not be proper. Even a period of ten years is to little a period for one to be continuously engaged in a diplomatic project in any country. History has it that Tallyrand, the French statesman, began his most important and successful diplomatic mission in his seventy-ninth year, and worked on it at a stretch for five years. As such, public curiosity to know the work of our diplomats abroad now, must necessarily remain insatiated, because it is injurious to the country to let the people know what they do.

Now, there is no difficulty in our knowing about the personality of some of our diplomats. Whether they are the correct type of men, we shall know when we know their background, experience and their careers before they were drafted to important diplomatic posts

Four Musketeers

The principal seat of Indian diplomacy is of course wihtin the four walls of our External Affairs Ministry in the New Delhi Secretariat.

Here, the Four Musketeers who are very much concerned with it are our Prime Minister Nehru, Dr. Keskar, Mr. Bajpai and Mr. Menon

They are the men who decide from time to time, our foreign relations and shape our foreign policies, in the main. The views of the Foreign Affairs Committee are also ascertained on important questions, before taking momentous steps.

To begin with, the Indian diplomat who plays a very great role in world affairs today is none else than our Permanent Delegate to the United Nations, Sir Benegal Narsing Rau. He is an Indian civilian, aged 64. He was Joint Secretary in the Legislative Department in New Delhi, had been a High Court Judge in Calcutta and was connected with innumerable Committees and Commissions appointed by the Government of India. He has played a brilliant part at the United Nations sessions and in the Security Council.

Next in importance comes our Ambassador to Washington, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit. Many wondered at the priority of our sending a woman to this most important diplomatic job in the world, but truth to tell, Mrs. Pandit has managed affairs remarkably well Her appointment is not a phenomenon at all, in as much as there had been women-diplomats even before her appointment. Soviet Rusia had a Madame Kollontai as Envoy to Sweden during the last world war years. New Zealand was represented in Paris by a gifted woman diplomat and in the United States consular services, we find a few of them. Mrs. Pandit is assisted by able men in our Washington Embassy. Though she has not achieved anything spectacular in the world of diplomacy, she is not second to any of the 660 members in Washington's diplomatic circle.

Besides our Embassy in Washington, we have representation in Canada and Latin America. Mr. S K. Kripalani, a gifgted I.C.S. officer is our High Commissioner in Ottawa today. Likewise, another I. C. S. officer Mr. Vasugar is our Ambassador to Argentine, looking after our interests in Brazil and Chile also. Then in British Guiana, we have a Commissioner is Mr. Anand Mohan Sahay. An old Indian revolutionary and associate of Rash Bihari Bose in Japan, he was close to Subhas Bose during the Azad Hind days. Like Mr. Sahay, we have a Commissioner posted in Suva, Fiji Islands, where we have a prosperous Indian population. Mr. Walz went there as our first representative to that far-off place in the Pacific.

In Europe

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon has the most responsible and cumbersome job as our diplomat abroad. His selection is the best, because Menon had been closely moving with British Socialists for quite a number of years in London and that puts him in a vantage position to do his job well as our High Commissioner. He is a selfless worker.

Perhaps, a very seasoned diplomat we have sent abroad is Sardar H S. Malik, our Ambassador to France. He has vast experience of men and matters. He was working in the India Office as Deputy Trade Commissiner for many years. Added to that experience, he served as our Trade Commissioner in New York and High Commissioner in Canada. All that entitled him to the dignified office that he holds today in all perfection.

In France's neighbouring country, Switzerland, we and an able diplomat in Mr. Neyyam Raghavan. Even when he converses with ordinary people, he is diplomatic in speech, cautious, every time in the expression of each word that escapes his lips!

Raghavan was a prolific Barrister in Penang for long. Then he had an association with Subhas Bose when the latter formed his Azad Hind Government. He has a very distinguished record as an Indian diplomat. He started as our Consul-General in Indonesia in 1946, and then, went as our Ambassador to Prague. Very soon, he was asked to go to Brussels where he spent ten months. He established a good reputation for India in the eyes of the Belgians. Much of it was accomplished through our Embassy's weekly bulletin 'Nouvelles De l'Inde' which he published both in Flemish and French. These bulleting were much sought after in Belgium. During his ambassadorship there, he also saw to it that India's trade with Belgium and 'vice versa' was increased. In fact, Belgium had been our best customer in Europe for our exports and we have very old ties with this country, and Raghavan has brought them closer. Today, he is not only our Ambassador in Switzerland but he is also accredited to Austria and the Vatican. Still below fifty, he is a great success in office

Stalin Story

To Moscow, we have sent a philosopher, but even when he was an educationalist in India, Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan had been diplomatic in all that he did! Therefore, his choice was

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A WOMAN DIPLOMAT

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, India's Ambassador to the United States of America.

DANCER AND DIPLOMATS

Shri N. Raghavan, our Ambassador in Switzerland chatting with Smti Hima Kaserkodi, the well-known Indian dancer during her dance tour in Europe.

Four Musketeers Of Diplomatic Corps

LAST LOOK ROUND

CHIANG'S Army officers were not wanting in ingenuity. When Chiang Kai-shek's fortunes began to dwindle on the civil war front against Mao's Reds and when the control of the Centre over the forces of the Army became safely negligible, the Nationalists in several battle areas found themselves outnumbered and there was no hope of saving the ammunition dumps, if there were any, and even the stock of rifles and small field guns.

When there was no prospect of salvaging the dumps—arms and munitions—what were the officers to do? After all it was a question of a few hours when the munitions and any number of rifles that were stacked as reserve would fall into the hands of the Communists and be used against the Nationalist Army and the areas still held by it.

Bright idea. Get an intermediary to negotiate, a few hours before retreat of the Nationalists, with the Communists for the "sale" of the munitions and small arms. The intermediary is always an obliging fellow. He wants to curry favour with the rising star. He never hesitates to do a good turn to the receding army, under whose jurisdiction he still is and probably under a martial law regime, as obtains on all battle fronts. So to oblige Chiang's Army officers at the battle fronts he does a good turn to the Communists, who are to take over. He does negotiate a happy deal over the ammunition and small arms dumps. These change hands. And Chiang's Nationalist troops retreat out of range of the small arms they have sold to the enemy!

The Army officer probably argued within himself: "After all I have not sufficient force to hold up the Red tide of invasion. In a few hours when my men and I retreat all this munitions pile and small arms are bound to fall into the hands of worse elements than the Communists. At least the Communists are strong enough to put down brigandage in the areas that come into their possession. It will be a 'lesser evil' than the arms and munitions falling into the hands of bandits who would loot both the Nationalist as well as the Communist. Ergo, direct and outright sale to the enemy is better than leaving to the rabble of bandits and dacoits the precious ammunition and arms."

Commodity Of Barter

AND the commodity of barter? The sale might not be for silver or gold. A. J. Cronin in his famous novel gives a beautiful view of the grand Chinese method of barter. A Chinese lieutenant says:

"The gun came originally from a French gunboat. General Hsiah had it first. Twice I took it from him with great trouble, but each time he bought it back from my commandant. Then Wai (the bandit chief) had a concubine from Peking, who cost him 20,000 silver dollars. She was an....lady, very beautiful, named Sorana. When he ceased to regard her with affection he exchanged her to General Hsiah for the gun..Perhaps it is going to lose us our war."

What has been described above in a novel is not a flight of imagination of the writer. Worse things have happened during the last world war. The retreating Japanese have "sold" munitions and rifles, when control from Tokyo began to relax, to guerillas in various countries. They found that they could make a little personal gain over the precious machines of death, which after all they were neither able to take back nor had the time to blow off. And deals of all kinds—probably including of the kind as Cronin has described—took place openly. In the best 'tradition' then, Chiang's Army officers were doing what others had done before. And intermediaries also profitted, even as the "five-per-centers" have or had been doing over the Government contracts in Washington.

World-Wide

ACROSS the frontiers queer things go on every where in the world. No nation is free from blame and all that can be said is that there is only a difference in degree.

During the days when there was not the "selective control" of the present days but a wholesale control from factory to consumer over sugar in India, Pakistan used to get sugar imported from Cuba and other countries at the rate of about Rs. 16 per maund. In India at that time sugar was being sold at the controlled rate of about Rs. 28 or so. In the black-market it was reported sugar could be had in any quantity for about Rs. 40 to 50 per maund in India. Pakistan intermediaries were willing to transport sugar across the border into Indian territory for about Rs. 32 a maund. Now the Pakistanis were making a 100 per cent profit over their imported sugar which they could smuggle into Indian territory. This was no small gain. And across the frontiers from West Punjab (Pakistan) used to run a fleet of lorries carrying imported sugar from Pakistan into East Punjab (India) in this smuggling racket. Once in a while there used to be a report of some border incident of shooting by Indian police on the smugglers. These were not in any sense border incidents of a political type. They were purely anti-smuggling efforts of the police officers or men on duty, who were not in the know of things or who resisted the smugglers' devices of getting a "line clear" for their contraband goods.

Salt Tops

LAST week hundreds of students of the Dacca University marched in a procession to the Civil Supplies Department protesting against the salt shortage in the province. The president of the East Pakistan Federation of Labour stated that salt was selling at the rate of Rs. 10 per seer in the industrial areas of Narayanganj, which is on the opposite side of Dacca on the river.

It is not in Dacca alone that salt has been in short supply. Delhi experienced a similar shortage of salt a couple of years back. Salt in India's capital was selling then at the rate of Rs. 6 per seer, which is approximately two pounds avoirdupois. At about that time when rations were also in short supply in Delhi, Prime Minister Nehru was reported to have personally gone to the shop to get his rations, even as Lord Pethick-Lawrence, during wartime, often used to join his wife in the queue for fish in London! And in some of the Central Ministers' houses in Delhi they managed with a negligible quantity of salt in their food.

But now the shortage of essential goods in East Pakistan has reached, it seems, a stage where smuggling of these across the border has been going on for a long time. The authorities on the Indian side have even gone to the extent of imposing curfew during the night on the parts whence this traffic merrily wends its way to the East. But according to Calcutta reports despite the night curfew imposed by the West Bengal Government on the Indian side over extensive border areas and intensification of anti-smuggling measures, essential commodities which are in short supply in East Pakistan like salt, mustard oil and spices continue to flow from West Bengal as before.

This smuggling is carried on daily in broad daylight as well as under cover of darkness at night. Quantities of goods carried across the border are said to be quite large. Partition seems to have created a class of people to carry on this "trade" of smuggling. Periodical variations in the prices of particular commodities in the two (West and East) Bengals provide the incentive to these "traders". The recent high prices of salt and mustard oil, without which no Bengali can live, in East Pakistan appear to have given a fillip to the activities of the numerous people engaged in trans-border transactions.

Astounding

A SPECIAL representative of a Calcutta paper visiting the south-eastern frontier of West Bengal near Bashirhat town, which is about 45 miles from Calcutta, has come to the sad conclusion that the problem continues to remain what it was. "Inter-state smuggling is an age-old problem facing Governmental authorities in all countries. But what is astounding with regard to our problem is the extent of smuggling operations and the number of people involved in them," says the journalist.

The imposition of curfew, some local people complained, hindered them from helping in the detection of smuggling.

The "modus operandi" of the smugglers is described to be as follows:

"Large-scale operations start in right earnest during the night when country-boats laden with essential commodities begin their journey for an unknown destination. With night-fall goods arrive by lorries and trucks to a place on the banks of the river Ichamati. They are transhipped to the waiting boats which reach the other side of the river almost without any opposition." it is reported.

Apart from this river traffic, smuggled goods cross borders in headloads from West Bengal to East Pakistan as they do on our Goa frontiers.

The smugglers said in West Bengal, when questioned, that they got their goods "released" on payment of Rs. two and half per maund. The newspaper representative said that the smugglers refused to say to whom they made the payment.

"Those involved in the smuggling include both Indians and Pakistani nationals. Big business men invest large sums of money in this trade and employ a large number of people, inquiries show", he says.

"It is gathered that realisation from Customs duty at Itindghat had dropped from Rs. 10 to 12 lakhs a month to about one lakh recently!"

It is said that the headload-carriers earn Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 a day by making a daily return trip across the borders—even after paying the "incidental" charges.

International Racket

GOLD smuggling has been an international racket during the last few years. Big business in all the capitals of the world, including the city of Bombay, has been involved in it. Once in a while a man is caught. The variation in the prices of gold in different countries and the rush of the blackmarketers to buy gold in contraband market gives an added impetus to the activities of the racketeers. Customs officials all over the world are hauling up daily big chunks of gold from all likely places of concealment in the luggage of the passengers, who cross the frontiers of states and nations. What is more is that the gold-smugglers and the diamond-smugglers have gone to the extent of lending all parts of their persons for the concealment of the precious metal and gems. There are innumerable occasions when these persons have come to grief and met their death by obstruction inside their bodies caused by the commodity they were carrying.

And what is more Eve figures prominently in this business and seems to be fighting for equal status with men, in the gold-and-gems smuggling racket. Despicable as it is, *the lending of the human body for this kind of smuggling seems to be on the* increase from reports appearing every now and then in the papers of X'ray examinations of the suspects and the finding of concealed yellow metal and gems. Humanity, after the second upheaval of brutality of world war in this century, has gone down in its morality to a great extent. But even with increasing number of individuals—men and women—who are lending their bodies as vehicles for the smuggler's trade, there seems to be also lack of strict morality on the part of governmental officials all over the world in enforcing the customs regulations. It is of course easier when a nation is an island like Great Britain or Ireland, with only sea and air "frontiers" to guard, than when there are hundreds of miles of land "frontiers" as India and Pakistan have got. Because smuggling by headloads or otherwise across the land frontiers during day or night at unguarded points is an easy matter, and is a slight trick of the trade for the racketeers. But the vigilance of the authorities also is capable of checking this nefarious trade as can be evidenced from the big hauls that the Bombay sea and air Customs authorities make every now and then. But where payment gets "release of goods", it is a sin against the state, in which officials on both sides of the Indo-Pakistan border seem to be involved. It is their duty to find out the offenders and to bring them—whether big business men or the headload-carriers—to book. When this is not done, the state loses heavily in Customs Revenue.

Sad Plight

RECENT reports from some of the states in India about the administration especially of police, do not make encouraging reading. A cursory view of published material during the last fortnight or so reveals that in West Bengal 848 corruption cases were detected during the quarter ending June and 18 Government employees were dismissed from service and 21 were otherwise dealt with.

Giving a four-year resume of police work in U.P. since the Congress came into power, a newsletter said:

'In connection with the drive to ensure integrity in the force, during the last four years 85 non-gazetted officers of all ranks were convicted by courts and about 1,160 dealt with departmentally on charges of corruption. Of the gazetted officers proceeded against departmentally, 547 were dismissed or removed from srvice, four resigned, 20 were discharged and 433 degraded. These included one Superintendent of Police, three P's. retired compulsorily, 14 offimandant discharged, two D.S. P's retired compulsorily, 14 officiating D.S.P.'s. reverted and three senior superintendents of police and one D.S.P. punished otherwise on specific charges of corruption or for doubtful integrity."

A SAD RECORD OF INTEGRITY —OR LACK OF IT.

Samples Of Integrity

THERE is another instance of political "integrity" which we saw last week. On October 27, a message from Poona from one of the country's biggest news agencies said that the Leftist Alliance formed last June of the Peasants' and Workers' Party, the Communists and the Left Socialists was declared, at a joint meeting of the representatives of the three parties, to have been dissolved.

Mr. S. A. Dange, former boss of the Communist Party of India, has been touring the south and has been doing a bit of propaganda for the Communists, who are likely to contest the forthcoming elections. At a meeting at Madura FOUR DAYS AFTER this announcement from Poona, Mr. Dange told the audience that "in Bombay State the Communists had concluded" an election alignment "with the Workers' and Peasants' Party, the Left Socialists and *the Scheduled Castes Federation!*'

From Hong Kong comes the news that two prominent Indian journalists, who were on the way back home from a goodwill mission to China, were heckled by a group of 20 local pressmen. Their statements about the present Chinese regime were too hard to swollow for the Hong Kong group of journalists, many of whom had themselves seen things as they obtain in the Red China of Mao Tse-tung. One of the Indian journalists, it is reported, defended the mass killings of political prisoners in Red China as "warrantable" and legal and said that sentencing a group of twenty or more persons to death in mass trials lasting only two to four hours were "fair trials"! The other Indian journalist told of his visits to Chinese villages, where thousands of people were queuing to buy things in stores and 'denuding the stores in no time." He said he saw a village woman possessing six new dresses and another old woman in a village who possessed a radio receiving set. He did not say how the sets were operated, since few Chinese villages have electricity.

The interviewing pressmen finally left saying that their "intelligence had been insulted".

Addressing a press conference at Agra last week Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali said Vinoba Bhave is a "shrewd agent of the capitalists."

Problem Province

PUNJAB has been always a problem province of India. True it was hailed as the "sword arm" by the British imperialists and Sir John Lawrence kept the Province loyal during the Indian "Mutiny" by giving it the alternative of being "ruled by the sword or the pen". And it was the division of the Punjab which brought in its wake the horrors of the post-Partition days. Today the East (Indian) Punjab has been giving a headache to the Congress President and even to the President of India himself. With Governor's Raj in the province the erstwhile Chief Ministers are perpetuating their rivalries in the selection of Congress candidates for the forthcoming elections. And a decision in this respect does not seem any the nearer till time of writing.

In the Punjab again all members of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Kisihak-Mazdoor Praja Party have tendered their resignations from the party and joined the Congress. HEADACHE FOR KRIPALANI TOO!

In Hyderabad there are said to be thirteen (an inauspicious number) parties in the election contest!

Yog Shekar Ashram At Almora

The Khali Estate near Almora which was the property of Smti. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, has now been acquired by Sri Yogi Bhaskarji of Ahmedabad, and re-named "YOG SHEKAR ASHRAM," with a view to start, and develop a spiritual culture Institution for the dissemination of spiritual knowledge and for practice of Yoga Sadhana.

The Yogi is well-known in Bombay. It will be recalled that after obtaining his B. A. Degree, he went away to the Himalayas feeling the inner urge of renunciation and practised intense Yoga Sadhanas for over 12 years.

He has recently emerged from seclusion to impart his ripe experience to all sincere aspirants in the line.

Particulars can be had from Yogi Bhaskarji, Yog Shekar Ashram, Binsar, Almora.

IMPROVEMENT IN PRINTING INK

A discovery at the laboratories of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will make possible a cutback in the production force of about 300 workers. All this stems from the development of improved printing procedures that have resulted from discovery of a new quick-setting green ink for backs of folding money. The new ink allows hand-stacking of freshly printed sheets of currency and eliminates need for old methods of slip-sheeting with tissue. Wet sheets of printed currency may now be stacked and stored in humidors overnight while the ink dries but the paper retains enough moisture for face-printing operation the next day. Results is that the U. S. Government can now make more money for less money—for a saving of about doi. 1 million a year.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

PERSONALITY PA RADE—5

Chevalier Bayard: Pride Of French Knighthood

ONE OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS NAMES IN THE ANNALS OF MEDIEVAL CHIVALRY IS THAT OF PIERRE TERRAIL BAYARD, UPHOLDER OF THE BEST TRADITIONS OF KNIGHT ERRANTRY AND ONE OF THE GREAT MILITARY LEADERS OF THE AGE.

Fighting was bred in the very bones of Pierre's family, since for generations past, the heads of the clan had fallen in battle. Born in 1473 at the Chateau Bayard, in the province of Isere, Pierre was early placed in the service of the Duke of Savoy, in keeping with the custom of the times.

The French Emperor, early impressed with the lad's graceful bearing, made him one of the Royal followers under the Comte de Ligny. Even in callow youth, Bayard excelled in arts which were later to make his name famous throughout the land, his comeliness, affability, and polished manners being more than matched by his skill in the lists. When he was twenty one, the youngster accompanied his emperor on an Italian campaign, where he was knighted for the single-handed capture of an enemy standard.

A little later he proved his utter fearlessness by entering Milan alone in pursuit of the enemy! Naturally enough he was taken prisoner, but the Italian general Ludovico Sforza was so impressed by his courage that he set him free without even demanding the customary ransom.

Bayard was severely wounded at the Battle of Canossa, but soon afterwards figured as the hero in a tournament where thirteen picked French knights fought an equal number of Germans. Throughout the Italian wars of the time, Bayard's name was on everyone's lips. This is not surprising for there was one occasion where he outdid the exploits of the fabulous Horatius by defending SINGLE-HANDED an important bridge against 200 Spaniards.

More Exploits

Bayard next took part in the sieges of Genoa (1508) and Padua (1509), where he not only fought with his customary valour, but proved himself an expert in military tactics. Such courage as Bayard displayed often amounted to foolhardiness, and his rashness caused him to be severely wounded at Brescia, when he took matters in his own hands and led the assault on the ramparts. His soldiers took him for dead and had him removed to a nobleman's house close by. But when his hosts were threatened with insult, he came to life and rose to their defence despite his near-fatal wounds.

While still convalescing from his injuries, he heard that Gaston de Foix, one of his old friends, was going to the wars, so he hurried off to join him. This was the terrible battle of Ravenna (1512), and he also fought with the French when they were routed by Henry VIII of England at Guinegate.

Bayard, with escape cut off, knew he had to surrender, but even this he did in a spectacular manner. He rode up to an English soldier, forced him to surrender, and then in turn gave himself up! When he was taken before Henry, the merry monarch was so taken up with his gallantry that he—like Sforza, previously — commanded his immediate release.

When the young Francis I came to the throne in 1515, Bayard was created lieutenant-general. Francis fought his first major battle under Bayard at Marignac, and to the doughty warrior went the signal honour of conferring Knighthood on his youthful monarch.

Mezieres

Soon after this Bayard was besieged at Mezieres, which he held with a handful of 1000 men against an army of 35,000! This stupendous achievement fired the imaginations of all Frenchmen, for it was this heroic defence which saved France from disaster.

The French parliament officially named Bayard the saviour of his country and the grateful Francis made him Knight of the Garter and allowed him the unique privilege of commanding 100 'gens d'armes' in his own right, an honour previously conferred only on princes of the blood royal.

Bayard died, as he had lived, in the midst of battle. He had been sent to Italy to help Admiral Bonnivet, who after an ignominous defeat at Robecco, begged Bayard to assume overall command. He managed to hold off the attackers awhile, but was mortally wounded and fell in the midst of his enemies. They held him in such respect that they immediately restored his body to his comrades, although the usual practice at the period was something quite gruesomely different!

Bayard represents the best traditions of chivalry. Yet it is as a tactician that he was supreme. He planned his campaigns with care and made it his business to know beforehand enemy plans, developing a first rate intelligence service for this purpose.

Great Renown

Most of the men of the time were unscrupulous turncoats with allegiance as fickle as their honour, but Bayard was regarded with universal esteem as "a knight without fear and without blemish."

"Le Chevalier Bayard", as the hero was always known, has been honoured as one of the outstanding personalities of the 16th Century on the special charity set (National Relief Fund) issued by France in 1943. The 2.40 Frs plus 4 Frs. denomination of this set shows a full face portrait of Le Chevalier Bayard.

Colour is carmine red, and the stamp has been designed by Lemagny and engraved by Dufresne. The stamps were issued in fairly large quantities and the entire set has a very moderate catalogue value. The other stamps of the series show Montaigne, Clouet, Ambroise Pare, Sully and Henry IV.

Anguilla Gets A Look In

BOTH St. Christopher and Nevis once had the honour of issuing their own separate stamps, but they combined forces, and of recent years there has been a single issue for both islands—stamps being inscribed St. Kitts-Nevis. Actually there are three islands in the group, the other one being Anguilla.

In the new set which is proposed for the colony, the latter will be included and the inscription of the stamps will read "St. Christopher Nevis Anguilla." The set will be in the new decimal currency and all the stamps will include the King's head and royal crown. Printing is by Waterlow and Sons. The designs of the new stamps are taken from the three islands and are as follows:

1c. olive green and orange, bath house and spa at Nevis.
2c. green, Warner Park at St. Kitts.
3c. red and purple, map of the islands.
4c. red, Brimstone Hill, St Kitts.
5c. blue and grey, Nevis from the sea (north aspect).
6c. blue, Pinney's Beach, Nevis.
12c. blue and brown, Sir Thomas Warner's tomb, St. Kitts.
24c. black and red, Old Road Bay, St. Kitts.
48c. olive green and brown, Sea Island cotton, Nevis.
60c. orange and olive green, the treasury at St. Kitts.
1 dol. 20c. green and blue, Salt Pond, Anguilla.
4 dol. 80c. yellow-green and red, sugar factory at St. Kitts

All's Well!

A Soviet fisherman, searching for wood in the frozen sea near Vilkitsky, off Russia's Arctic coast, some time in 1947, came across a message sealed in a buoy. Written in English and Norwegian, the letter was dated June 24th 1902, and was full of tragic portent.

It read: "Five ponies and 150 dogs remaining. Desire hay, fish and 30 sledges. Must return in August."

It came from Evelyn Baldwin, the Polar explorer. Forty years and more had elapsed since that urgent appeal had been launched into the icy wilderness. One might be forgiven for imagining that the entire party perished through cold and hunger.

But the episode had a tame enough ending. For although the message WAS delivered after Baldwin's death, there was nothing very tragic about the matter. Baldwin had died in 1933—snug at home in bed!

WIND & WAVE WILL DO THE NEEDFUL

MAN, FAR MORE THAN MOST OF THE OTHER CREATURES WHO SHARE THIS EARTH WITH HIM, IS A GREGARIOUS ANIMAL. HE LOVES, EXCEPT IN RARE CASES, TO LIVE WITH HIS KIND. AND WHEN THE FORCE OF CIRCUMSTANCE CAUSES HIM TO BE SEPARATED FROM HIS FELLOWS, HE STILL YEARNS TO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THEM.

This basic urge it is that has been responsible for the invention of writing and of the hundred and one methods of sending messages over vast distances. Posts have existed for thousands of years, though certainly not in the smooth moving and highly complex form in which they exist today.

Every kind of conveyance has been pressed into use, from primitive draft animals to mechanical monsters speeding through the heavens. Balloons, rockets and pigeons have all been employed when the occasion warranted, each with the blessing of various official agencies. But a method that has been born of necessity alone, and one seldom used except in emergencies, is the "Bottle Post."

ORIGINS

The origins of this quaint method of conveying messages are not definitely known but it was—or a variation of it—used in the days of the Phoenicians, those intrepid seafarers of the ancient world. In those days, if a ship was in serious difficulties, the captain sealed important papers in a hollow bronze container and, after attaching it to himself with a stout line, jumped overboard. Here, of course, the container was more a 'safe' than a postbag, but even so this method is probably what gave rise to the practice of mariners trusting their thoughts to the whims of tides and ocean in later years.

Most governments left the Bottle Post comparatively free, for it usually represented the last words of someone in dire distress. But the British Crown put a stop to it when it formally declared all bottle mail as government property after a flagon which a Dover fisherman chanced to pick up turned out to contain a message from Mary Queen of Scots to the Duke of Lorraine begging him to come to her aid and organise all of Europe.

BESS WAS WILD

Mary was, at the time, a prisoner in the Tower of London, and had presumably thrown the letter into the Thames from her dungeon. The fisherman who picked up the missive from the unhappy queen was unwise enough to publicly display the poignant appeal.

When Elizabeth came to hear of the matter, she immediately forbade anyone to pick up a bottle from the sea, making the 'offence' punishable by death. All such bottles were to be turned in to be officially opened by a specially appointed 'Uncorker of Ocean Bottles.'

Not all bottles serve political ends. In fact, the great majority of them are either from shipwrecked mariners on some lonely island, or from men who know that their ship is about to founder and who have just enough time to scribble a hasty message to the world at large.

After the last great global conflict, bottle mail was particularly heavy and many floating post boxes are still being washed up. Average time for reaching land appears to be a few years, but there are many instances where bottles have come in after only a month. At the other extreme, a lapse of several hundred years might go by before the message comes home to roost!

NONE TOO EARLY!

Take, for instance, the case of Columbus. Through some whim or fancy, Christopher decided to send word to his Queen about his momentous discovery. So he sent off a finely worked cedarwood coffer. This message, which is one of the most famous instances of the use of the Bottle Post was sent in 1493 from what Columbus was pleased to term 'the Indies'.

Queen Isabella of Castile had been dead for generations when an American sea captain found the casket in 1852—over three and a half centuries after it had been consigned to the waves! And where was this record breaking 'delayed letter' discovered? Of all places, at the foot of Mount Abylus, on the shore of Africa!

Although bottles depend on the winds and the tide, they have a queer habit of seldom reacting according to plan. It may happen that two people throw in a bottle each at the same time with one winding up a thousand miles away from the other!

A few years ago, a beachcomber on the Isle of Wight was hopefully searching among the sands when he came across a bottle dropped into the Mississippi some few months previously. Within a short time of this more or less routine 'letter' arriving, another beachcomber—also on the Isle of Wight—found another bottle which had also been dropped into the Mississippi, with this difference: the second one was 'posted' over a hundred years ago by a Confederate soldier to his sweetheart in New Orleans telling her how much he missed her!

SCIENTIFIC USE

The days of the Bottle Post being used for anguished messages seem over. For nowadays the 'Post is being methodically conducted by both Great Britain and the United States in order to learn more about the behaviour of ocean currents. Shipmasters are given papers which they have to throw in at various points at sea. The bottles contain requests in several languages instructing the finder to deliver the message to the nearest British or American consul.

By these means it has been found that the Gulf Steam is a definitely slow 'carrier'—averaging a mere four miles a day. The Brazil current, on the other hand, is practically jet-propelled, racing along at thirty miles a day.

Next time you are cast away on a desert island, take heart. For in spite of the experience of Columbus, most messages reach in a little more than three years. Still, you had better not COUNT on it, for even though the winds and the tides should have the utmost goodwill and take your bottle along at a rip roaring pace, it will all be to no avail if the chap who sees the bottle on the beach is one who believes in minding his own business!

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MISCELLANEOUS

Chemicals — Zinc Phosphide, Thallium Sulphate. Ibcol (disinfectant) Photo and—Ray, Insecticides, Chromic Acid, Liq. Ammonia Oakum, Aspirin, Sulphanilamide, Test tubes. Apply Bejoy Trading Co., 137, Canning St., Cal.-1. (1236)

PUBLIC NOTICES

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY

PUBLIC NOTICE

WITH the inauguration of the Western Railway comprising the existing B.B. & C.I. Railway, Saurashtra Railway, Jaipur State Railway and Rajasthan Railways and the Section Phulad-Marwar Junction of the Jodhpur Railway on the 5th November, 1951, administrative control over the Traffic (Transportation Branch), Engineering, Mechanical, Accounts, Stores, Electrical, Medical, Signalling and Tele-Communication Departments of the Western Railway will be exercised by the Chief Operating Superintendent, the Chief Engineer, the Chief Mechanical Engineer, the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, the Controller of Stores, the Chief Electrical Engineer, the Chief Medical Officer and the Chief Signals and Tele-Communications Engineer, Western Railway respectively, from the General Office, Western Railway, Churchgate, Bombay. The administrative control over the Commercial Branch of the Traffic Department will be exercised by the Chief Commercial Superintendent from the General Office (Commercial Branch), Byculla Club, Bellasis Road, Bombay 8. Correspondence meant for Heads of Departments should be addressed to the Officials named above on matters pertaining to their respective Departments and to the General Manager, Western Railway on matters of over all general administration.

K. P. MUSHRAN,
General Manager.

B.B. & C.I. Railway,
& General Manager, Designate,
Western Railway,
General Office,
Churchgate,
Bombay-1.

(1269 A)

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY

PUBLIC NOTICE

WITH the inauguration of the Western Railway comprising the existing B.B. & C.I., Saurashtra, Jaipur State and Rajasthan Railways and the Phulad-Marwar Junction Section of the Jodhpur Railway, on the 5th November, 1951, administrative control over the Commercial Branch of the Traffic Department of the Western Railway would be exercised by the Chief Commercial Superintendent, General Office (Commercial Branch), Byculla Club Buildings, Bellasis Road, Bombay 8.

2. All claims work of the Western Railway will also, with effect from the 5th November, 1951, be centralised in the General Office (Commercial Branch), Byculla Club Buildings in Bombay, and all correspondence in connection with claims required to be dealt with by the Western Railway on and from 5th November, 1951, should be addressed to the Chief Commercial Superintendent, with the following exceptions:—

(a) Cases in connection with Claims and Refunds in respect of which reference has already been made to the Jaipur State Railway before the merger and which will continue to be dealt with in a skeleton Claims Office under a Claims Officer at Jaipur, to whom all correspondence in respect of these cases should be addressed.

(b) Cases in connection with Claims and Refunds in respect of which reference has already been made to the Saurashtra Railway before the merger and which will continue to be dealt with in a skeleton Claims Office under a Claims Officer at Bhavnagar, to whom all correspondence in respect of these cases should be addressed. The Claims Office at Bhavnagar will also deal with fresh claims of value up to Rs. 500/- each on the local traffic originating on stations on the Western Railway and terminating at those stations on the Western Railway which are situated on the existing Saurashtra Railway.

3. Administrative control of the Transportation Branch of the Traffic Department will also with effect from the 5th November, 1951, be exercised by the Chief Operating Superintendent, Western Railway, General Office, Churchgate, Bombay.

K. P. MUSHRAN,
General Manager.

B.B. & C.I. Railway,
& General Manager, Designate,
Western Railway,
General Office,
Churchgate,
Bombay-1.

(1269 B)

Confession In Ceylon Murder

SERVANT RELATES INCIDENT

COLOMBO, Nov. 3 (PTI-Reuter): A Colombo magistrate, Mr N. M. J. Rajendran, yesterday read in the court contents of a confessional statement made before him by Hewa Marmabege William, 18-year-old servant of all Ceylon Test cricketer Mahadeva Sathasivam, giving his version of the incidents relating to the alleged murder by strangulation of Ananda, the cricketer's wife on October nine.

Mr. Rajendran said William made the statement at his bungalow on the day after his arrest in a village near Tangalla, 100 miles from Colombo. He recorded the statement after being satisfied that William was making it "of his own free will without compulsion".

Mr. Rajendran was opening prosecution evidence in the case against Sathasivam and William who are both charged with murder of Ananda. Alternatively, the cricketer is separately charged with murder and the servant with abetting murder.

The chief magistrate of Colombo Sri Skanda Rajah, who was presiding on the bench when Mr. Rajendra gave his evidence asked the press at the request of the defence ot to give publicity to William's statement.

Counsel contended that such publicity might prejudice the defence of both the accused in the event of the statement being ultimately shut out as admissable evidence by defence objections.

Mr Sangarapillai Pathamanathan, a Colombo broker who was one of the witnesses examined said he knew the cricketer's family for 25 years. Witness married the elder and the cricketer the younger of the two daughters of R. Rajendra, a proprietory planter.

Orissa Reds To Be Freed

CUTTACK, Nov. 3 (PTI): The Government of Orissa has ordered the release of about 24 Communist detenus from jails of Orissa after consideration of individual cases of these prisoners, it is learnt here.

Further releases are expected in the course of next few days.

There are about 70 Communist detenus in Orissa.

TURKISH CAPTAIN CALLS ON KHER

Capt. Vedad Burak, captain of the Turkish training ship "Savarona" called on the Chief Minister Shri B. G. Kher at the Bombay Secretariat on Saturday. Photo shows The Consul for Turkey (right), Mr. Kher and Capt. Vedad Burak (left).

Turkish Training Ship Arrives In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE 4,646-ton Turkish training ship "Savarona" arrived here today from Karachi on a sevenday goodwill cruise.

Commanded by Captain Vedad Burak, the ship left Turkey on October 3 and touched Alexandria, Aden and Karachi.

Immediately after the arrival Capt. Vedad called on the Commodore-in-charge, Bombay Commodore R. M. T. Taylor, at the Indian Naval Barracks. The Captain later called on Rear-Admiral Commanding Indian Naval Squadron, Rear-Admiral N. V. Dickinson on board I.N.S. Delhi.

Captain Vedad waited on the Governor of Bombay, Raja Maharaj Singh at the Government House. He met the Chief Minister B G. Kher and the Mayor Mr. S. K. Patil.

In the afternoon, Rear-Admiral N. V. Dickinson returned the call on board The A.D.C. to his Excellency the Governor, Mr. B. G. Kher and Mr S. K. Patil also visited the ship.

Twenty officers, cadets and men of the ship were later provided with refreshments by the British Women's Association and the Captain and nine officers dined with Rear-Admiral Dickinson and Mrs. Dickinson on board I.N.S. Delhi.

In the evening the ratings participated in a dance at Cornwallis Fleet Canteen.

Tomorrow, 40 ratings have been invited to mid-day meal on board I.N.S. Delhi.

On Monday, 22 ratings, cadets and men will be taken for a sight-seeing tour of Bombay. The ratings will go for a picnic to Aarey Milk Farm and the Captain and two officers will lunch with the Governor. They will also participate in a football match "Savarona" vs Indian Naval Barracks at I. N. Sports Grounds Colaba, on the same day.

The Chief Minister will be "at home" to 60 officers and cadets of the ship on Tuesday. They will also visit some cinema shows.

PRESIDENTIAL YACHT

At a press conference aboard the ship today, Capt. Vedad said that the ship was formerly used as a presidential yacht and was transferred to the Turkish Navy three months back for training cadets.

He said that the Turkish Navy at present had 20 new ships, a large cruiser and ten efficient sub-marines. The destroyers, he said, were kept at the disposal of the naval college for training purposes, he said.

Mr. O H. Erol, Charge d'affairs for Turkey in India came here from New Delhi to receive the training vessel.

BANGALORE MURDER CASE TO BE TRANSFERRED

BANGALORE, Nov. 3 (PTI).

THE Government of India has directed the Mysore Government to take steps to transfer the case against L. S. Raju and three others in what is known as the Chief Justice poisoning case, to a court outside the state, either in Bombay or Madras.

The direction has been issued under Section 371 of the Constitution of India.

The Chief Minister of Mysore read out the directive to the State Legislative Assembly today and stated his Government was giving serious consideration to the matter as the directive was issued under Section 371 of the Constitution.

TO PROMOTE JUSTICE

The directive to the State Government issued by the President of the Republic said that in view of representations made by the accused and having regard to all the circumstances of the prosecution, the President had come to the conclusion that it was necessary to transfer the case not only to promote the ends of justice, but also to dispel any apprehension in the minds of the accused persons that they would not get a fair and impartial trial.

DIRECTIVE

The directive said various representations had been received by the Government of India from the accused persons praying for a transfer outside the state. The Central Government had during discussion with the Chief Minister and other Ministers of Mysore, made it clear that it would not be desirable to have the accused tried by a court in Mysore and that steps should be taken under Section 527 of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code.

As an alternative the possibility of a sessions judge being brought from outside specially for the trial was also discussed and the state Ministers undertook to have the advice given by the Government of India considered at a meeting of their Council.

The Mysore Government, the directive went on, have now declined to adopt either course and the President is, therefore, constrained to act under Article 371 of the Constitution of India."

L. S. Raju, a prominent advocate of Bangalore, and three others were committed to sessions by the First Class Magistrate of Civil Station Bangalore, to stand trial for attempt to murder Mr. P. Medappa, Chief Justice of Mysore.

Vivic Address To Kirloskar

KIRLOSKARWADI, November 3 (H.S.): Mr. S. V. Kirloskar, Managing Director of Kirloskar Brothers Ltd., was presented with a civic address in a silver casket by the local citizens and workers of the factory, on the occasion of his sixty-first birthday.

Mr. R K. Kirloskar, ninety-three-year old uncle of Mr. Kirloskar and one of the founders of the firm, presided.

FANS WILL NOT WORK IN GOVT. OFFICES

Measure To Effect Power Economy

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Steps are being taken to effect economy in the use of electricity in Government offices in view of the acute shortage of power in the Bombay-Poona area.

The Government has directed that the use of fans in Government offices in Greater Bombay, Bombay Suburban District, Thana, Kalyan, Bassein, Bhiwandi, Panvel, Poona, Lonavala and Khandala should be stopped completely during the winter months (i.e. from November 5, 1951 to the end of February 1952). From March 1, 1952 onwards fans should be used as sparingly as possible and only for a limited interval where heat is very intense.

The use of electric light will be discontinued in the offices where there is good natural light and lights will be switched on in corridors and other places where lighting is absolutely necessary.

Heads of departments and offices have been instructed to see that waste in consmption of electricity is avoided and report to the Government the action taken by them in this matter and the probable saving (and normal monthly consumption) of electricity.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

MR. M. R. Masani urges U.S. governmental action to win India to the "right side" of the Iron Curtain. Rajaji has advised Delhi cyclists to keep to the left edge of the road. Mr. K. M. Panikkar wants us to lean to the "Bamboo Curtain". In revolving power politics, only non-involvement pays.

★ ★

Mr. Zafrullah Khan has offered his services to mediate in the Anglo-Egyptian dispute.

This will please Mr. Churchill, but will perplex the Egyptians. Mr. Zafrullah was the prize boy of British Imperialism, now transferred to the Anglo-American list.

★ ★

Acharya Kripalani has called upon the people of Bombay to put their votes in the sea rather than re-elect the Congress to power.

He probably mistakes politics for aquatic sports. Waterloo has nothing to do with water.

★ ★

Replying to the address presented by Delhi citizens, Rajaji regretted that he was not able to do much for the people of Delhi, both in his term as the Governor-General of India and as the Home Minister.

Rajaji is too apologetic and humble. His Press Act covers them all.

★ ★

Boosting the citizens of Delhi, Rajaji said: "Delhi which has an historical background has been the seat of a number of kingdoms, and as such the people of Delhi can claim to be descendants of a kingly family."

Rajaji is not wrong. Delhi spent Rs. 45 lakhs for the municipal elections in the right royal Moghul style.

★ ★

A Communist member in Madras Assembly contended that the use of the word "mischief" by the Minister against another political party was unparliamentary.

But why should our Red Comrades become too parliamentary when they believe in extra-parliamentary action?

★ ★

London students staged a demonstration shouting the slogans "We all want the Suez Canal" and "All vote for Disraeli".

They can depend upon Mr Churchill to set the Suez Canal on fire.

★ ★

Red colour for ballot boxes has not been assigned to any political party of Pakistan in the Frontier Province general elections.

Evidently, Pakistan authorities hold the red colour in reserve for Khudai Khidmatgars, since the Pakhtoonistan issue has become fiery.

★ ★

Crime wave in the city seems to be on the up grade. Spectacular crimes like the Lloyds Bank decoity and attack on a minister for his gold studs easily catch the public eye. But pickpocketing pilfering and petty larceny are often unreported, and even if reported to the police, go undetected.

Recently the Home Department increased the number of plain-clothes detectives to combat the nefarious activities of the "smash and grab" fraternity. The drastic powers given to the guardians of law and order eliminated this type of crime in particular localities But the absence of similar precautions in other places has given the pass to desperados to practise their art in safe areas The old "DADA" with his paraphernalia of retinues and retainers establishing his raj in particular areas seems to have gone underground: but Dadagiri methods have become widespread, claiming more votaries.

★ ★

Matunga the cosy corner of Bombay, has of late found a prominent place on the crime map. There was recently a case of heavy stone-throwing at midnight on a particular house which gathered quite a good crowd. The police were not there in time, but strange as it might seem, there were none in the gathering who made an attempt to catch the offenders. Needless to say that hooligans of this type thrive and prosper on public apathy. The sudden disappearance of a school-going girl under mysterious circumstances caused consternation among parents. Cases of elderly women being robbed of their ornaments in broad daylight have come to light. Small boys and girls going to the milk centre early morning have been relieved of their petty cash by hooligans on the way Hold-ups and hit-and-run categories of crime are also rearing their head While these incidents immediately call for police vigilance, public opinion also cannot afford to take them easy It is time that a joint crusade against crime is planned and executed.

★ ★

Despite the increase in police force, the criminal elements and the anti-social rackets have grown up by leaps and bounds. Matunga has a flourishing black market for rice and the educated middle classes that populate the locality have not raised their little finger against this brigade of rice-vendors. This naturally gives a safe base for other types of crime. Similarly illicit distilleries which have come into being give safe cover to all types of criminals. Though these crimes have to be fought by timely mobilisation of the police and reorganisation of the forces, the latter will not be available at all times and at all places simultaneously. The citizens have to realise now and here that they are free men of a free country and their shirking of duties and responsibilities of citizenship will invite the goonda-raj.

★ ★

The police are handicapped by many factors in fighting crimes effectively. There are a number of criminals who have surreptitiously arrived in the wave of the exodus The increase in the number of waifs and strays and the floating population sleeping on pavement for want of accommodation, present problems of an intriguing nature. The spurt in the number of the unemployed, overcrowding in media of transport, frayed tempers and frustration form the breeding ground of crimes. Though the solution of this problem demands a "brain-trust" of sociologists, humanitarians, reformers and administrators, security of person and property calls for immediate measures. The police chief should emerge out of his ivory tower, take associations and public bodies of the various wards of the city into confidence to launch a concerted drive against crime. Police watch and public vigil should go together.

★ ★

The British elections which brought Churchill to power have many lessons which are of interest to India, in view of the forthcoming general elections. The women's vote is an effective factor in British politics and forms nearly half of the general electorate.

Looking to the poor performance of the women candidates, one is tempted to ask why women vote predominantly for men and become unfair to their own sex This forms an anti-climax to the Suffragettes movement which blazoned forth the ideal of equal status for men and women. Only seventeen of the 77 women who contested the general elections were returned to Parliament, though more women than ever were on the electoral rolls. Another interesting factor is the defeat of Lady Violet Bonham Carter, daughter of Lord Asquith and Lady Megan Lloyd George, daughter of Lloyd George. Both of them are daughters of former War Premiers and strong pillars of the Liberal Party. Lady Bonham Carter is considered to be one of the best public speakers in Britain. Anti-labour by outlook, she voted with the Tory opposition in important divisions. The one person who refused to walk into Mr. Churchill's parlour is Lady Megan Lloyd George who wanted the party to stick to its Liberal traditions and not to embarrass the Labour Government. It is a big puzzle why two ladies "of State" sharing opposite views should share the same fate and become united in adversity Such are the ways of the ballot and one does not know the tricks it plays on the political future of the candidates But democracy knows its mind better than politicians know their own.

In India in an electorate of seventeen and a half crores, women are eight crores strong. Pandit Jawaharlal is making a mighty effort to increase the number of women candidates as a measure of social justice. You can take the horse to the watering place; but can you make it drink? All depends on the elusive Eve.

★ ★

Indian Culture has always been an exportable commodity since the dawn of history. Though not necessarily meant as an earner of foreign currency, it has brought in a fund of goodwill which has proved to be an invaluable national asset.

India has never conceived freedom as an end in itself, but as a means for the realisation of 'One World' and the Brotherhood of Man. This is the connecting link between remote periods of history like the Asokan age and Gandhian era. Culture has always been a two-way traffic and the composite nature of Indian culture is an eloquent testimony of the synthesis and absorption of higher values of life, If today India is looked upon as an elder brother in the comity of Asian Nations, it is because she has been the torch-bearer of culture and aesthetics of life from time immemorial. This is our noble past on which Free India has to build her future.

★ ★

Who dies if India lives? India in bondage has been indirectly responsible for the subordinate status of many Asian Nations. It is not a mere accident of history that the emergence of Free India heralded the dawn of freedom to countries like Burma, Ceylon and Indonesia. It is the freedom's way that binds us together There is no greater culture than truth. Even Mahatma Gandhi gave top priority to truth and only a second place to freedom. So our national freedom should seek its fulfilment in realising the greater freedom of truth Herein comes the role of Indian culture as a cementing force of humanity. The Indian Institute of Culture, Bangalore, has realised the potentialities of this vast field and is focussing the public eye on the true role of free India. It is not a mere academy of scholars, but a cultural centre for ordinary men and women, who are the builders and sustainers of homes, affording them opportunities for the cultivation of an International outlook and a truly cosmopolitan spirit Unless Indians imbibe the idea that humanity is one and indivisible, India will fail to contribute her share to the common good and must also lose the opportunity, hers by reason of her heritage, to take her rightful place as a moral and constructive force. It is in this context that even the common man should consider himself as a destiny man.

★ ★

Under the inspiration of Smti. Sophia Wadia and a band of enthusiastic workers, the Institute has been doing yeoman service for the cause of United India and the United Nations. The non-communal hostel known as William Quan Judge Cosmopolitan Home is symbolic of the secular state cutting across barriers of caste and creed. The report for last year just issued records activities of public lectures, group meetings, ladies' programmes, music recitals and discussion groups. Discussions and debate by internationalists of repute cover a wide range of culture, literature and fine arts where the emphasis is on the common links that bind humanity. **The Institute is to have its own premises shortly where the hostel also will be shifted. Mysore State is already well known for its cultural eminence and industrial prominence. Sabu, the elephant boy and elephant ambassadors like Ashok and Shanti hail from that state. The architectural splendours of Belur temple and the sculturesque heights of Sravana Belgola have made even Pandit Nehru a captive. Endowed with a salubrious climate and a 'pensioned' humanity of high intellects, the Indian Institute of Culture has a great future before it. But much depends as to how citizens make the Institute their own.**

★ ★

RAJAJI has bidden farewell to Delhi where he reigned as the Governor-General and ruled as the Home Minister. According to him, it is a farewell and not a mere "AU REVOIR". Despite this, there is a lot of speculation about Rajaji's future.

In all probability he will retreat to the field of Tamil literature and become a progressive writer with Tirukuttalam as his head quarters. His article to "KALKI" Diwali number gives a clue to the shape of things to come. Under the caption "PERMANENT ASSETS" Rajaji gives the story of an orphan boy, who was hauled up before Magistrate's Court as a suspected pickpocket in the role of a beggar boy. His name and heredity proved a puzzle, and more so by the answers the boy gave, and these occasioned banter and boisterous laughter among court officials. The story ends with a turn in the tide in the career of the boy, who began to tread the path of an honest citizen by one act of kindness of a shopkeeper's wife. Rajaji preaches the moral that charity and kindliness are permanent assets of the country which will rehabilitate the waifs and strays as useful citizens of Free India. Among other distinguished contributors to the special number are the well-known Tamil literateur "T. K. C.", the Tamil poet laurate Desika Vinayakam Pillai. Suddhananda Bharati and the novelist and short story writer "Kalki" All of them write in chaste Tamil with telling effect.

The art section of this oumper issue teems with cartoons, pictures and illustrations and original colour works by Chandra Kanu Desai and "Shrimati." The reproduction of Ceylon frescoes by Maniam brings to public notice many a rare find which the artist has unearthed and copied. The painting of Mahendra Pallava, patron of art and letters, who is considered as the Vikramaditya of the South by "Shrimati," carries the palm of honour.

EFFECT OF HUMIDITY ON HUMAN HAIR

New Discovery By Indian Scientist

THE effect of humidity on the human hair has been investigated by Dr. L. D. Mahajan, Head of the Physics Department, Mahendra College Patiala (PEPSU Union).

It has been observed that the human hair expands more than the animal hair by the increase of humidity of the surrounding air, or medium

According to Dr. Mahajan, who is an old student of Prof. C. V. Raman, F. R. S., N. L. (Bangalore), and Prof. K. S. Krishnan, F. R. S., (National

DR. L. D. MAHAJAN

Physical Laboratories, New Delhi), under whose directions he conducted research for some time in the laboratories of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science at Calcutta. "This property depends on (1) the nature of the hair, (2) climatic conditions under which the hair has been brought up; and (3) the age of the hair of the person to whom the hair belongs. The young hair of cold and wet climate shows greater increase than the old hair of the hot and dry climate."

Dr. Mahajan, who is also the Officer-in-Charge of the Meteorological Observatory, Patiala, was born in 1905 at Shahpurkandi, a small town of the district of Gurudaspur, Punjab (I). After passing the M. Sc., examination of the Punjab University standing first in Scientific Research, he was awarded the Associateship of the Institute of Physics, London, in 1932. Fellowship of the Institute of Physics, London, in 1937 and Doctorate in the Faculty of Science, Ph D (Ph) in 1938. He was elected member of the Council of Indian Physical Society, Calcutta, in 1943. He has published a large number of research papers and notes in the leading journals and scientific magazines in India and foreign countries

One of his important inventions is the "Mahajan Effect" In 1947 he was awarded a gold medal for Patent (Improved Optical Hygrometer) on a Government of India Patent which was later on deposited in the Lord Reay Industrial Museum at Poona, as a permanent exhibit.—(P.S.B.).

Masterly Unbeaten Century By Merchant

President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, to whom both the teams were introduced, is seen shaking hands with Rusi Modi.

INDIA DIGS HERSELF, IN AT DELHI: 186 FOR 2 WKS.

NEW DELHI Nov. 3 (PTI).

AFTER the magnificent performance of their bowlers yesterday in skittling out the England team for the very vulnerable total of 203, India in reply, batted disappointingly and could collect only 186 runs in five and a half hours' play today, second day of the first test match, for the loss of two wickets.

A chanceless, unbeaten 106 by Vijay Merchant and his unfinished stand with skipper Vijay Hazare of 122 runs were the highlights of their innings.

The Ferozeshah Kotla ground pitch had little pace in it. The Englishmen fielded all their four fast bowlers without deriving the desired effect. Their spinners, Tattersall and Carr, did not turn the ball as much as did Shinde and Mankad yesterday. Consequently, the Indians were very much at home against their attack but their slow and unenterprising batting today was beyond the comprehension of most of the 30,000 spectators who had jammed the stands to their capacity.

Merchant and young Pankaj Roy, who was making his test debut, opened very confidently against the visitors' speed merchants, Statham and Ridgway Roy was beaten later by Shackleton's subtle variation of pace and was out for 12 in a total of eighteen.

Merchant and Umrigar were together for one and half hours that is till ten minutes after the lunch interval. Umrigar, who is known for his dashing stroke play was unaccountably restrained but just when he appeared to get into his vigorous strides he was run out in a very unfortunate manner.

Merchant and Hazare were together thereafter till close of play. Hazare started with a flourish but, surprisingly, went into a defensive repository Throughout his unbeaten innings of 45 runs lasting over three hours he never once produced his famous cover drive.

Merchant was magnificent for an hour before the tea interval. He was always sound in his defence and used his feet to punish every one of the English bowlers. He drove and hooked during this period with refreshing abandon and produced his exquisite latecuts through entrancing wristwork.

Merchant, approaching his century, checked his strokes quite understandably after the tea break. But the continued plodding of Hazare thoroughly bored the spectators. Hazare, at one stage after tea took more than twenty minutes to score a single. Merchant and Hazare played for safety, as the time for drawing of stumps approached and the total once stood standstill at 185 for quite a long time

Indian batting definitely suffered by comparison with the tourists' efforts yesterday. England, in spite of being in difficulties throughout against Shinde and Mankad did manage to get 203 runs. India, having dismissed them for such a poor total, had everything in their favour.

India lost only two wickets today. Merchant and Hazare, in their 198 minutes association, were well on top of the bowling and could have scored many more than 122 runs.

India, in short, were in a position to go all out for runs and try to force their first ever victory in official test matches. If in employing defensive tactics, they intend to tire out the visitors by keeping them on the field for as long as possible, their purpose might be defeated. For the latest innovation of rest day during test matches will give the visitors an opportunity to regain their vitality on Monday and be fresh for the fry on Tuesday.

SCORE-BOARD

ENGLAND (First Innings) 203

INDIA (First Innings)

Merchant batting	106
Roy lbw Shackleton	12
Umrigar run out	21
Hazare batting	45
Extras	2
TOTAL (for two wickets)	186

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/18. 2/64.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Statham	10	3	11	0
Ridgway	14	1	42	0
Watkins	17	6	30	0
Shackleton	13	5	30	1
Tattersall	27	11	35	0
Carr	10	2	36	0

MCCOOL (6 FOR 83) BUNDLES OUT W. INDIES FOR 198

BRISBANE, Nov. 3. (PTI-Reuter).

QUEENSLAND test spin bowler Coin McCool, passed over by the Australian selectors for the First Test next week, was mainly responsible for Queensland bundling out the West Indies for 198 when their five-day match began today. He took six wickets for 83 in 22.5 overs.

At the close Queensland, one of the weakest states in Australia had made 58 for the loss of one wicket.

With only one test batsman Frank Worrell not playing it was an inglorious display by the West Indies on a pitch made for runs

McCool had all the batsmen in trouble with his flight, changes of pace and ability to turn the ball.

Only Alan Rae (28) and Robert Christiani (43) showed any form. The other touring players all fell to poor strokes.

However a feature of the West Indies batting was the complete disregard of caution even though wickets were tumbling. They were always forcing the face and their modest total included 24 boundaries.

Christiani's gallant attempt to retrieve the position for his side made him a favourite with the crowd. His display of hard hitting which lasted 56 minutes included seven fours several of the Scintillating Cover Drives off Raymer.

Six sixth-wicket stand of fifty with Gerry Gomes too only 38 minutes. Christiani was eventually tricked by McCool.

Clyde Walcott's dismissal for three was made in unusual fashion. He attempted a vicious pull off leftarm spinner Raymer who last season played in Lancashire League Cricket. The ball hit the back on his bat, flew up and hit him on the nose and then rebounded into the air for an easy catch at the wicket.

Walcott's nose bled freely but he was otherwise unhurt.

Without the famous spin "twins" Ramadhin and Valentine the West Indies attack did not cause the Queensland batsmen much discomfort.

Fast bowler John Trim opened wildly and Ken Archer, Australia's probable test opener, scored 11 off the first four balls.

Archer was trapped in front by Gomez shortly before the close after making 23. W Ferguson battling for a test place bowled accurately without beating the bat. Queensland were 140 behind with nine wickets in hand.

SCORE BOARD

WEST INDIES (First Innings)

J. Stollmeyer c MacKay b Smith	0
A. Rae c Raymer b McCool	28
R. Marshall c and b Raymer	42
E. Weekes c Raymer b McCool	4
C. Walcott c Grout b Raymer	3
R. Christiani c Smith b McCool	43
G. Gomez run out	34
J. Goddard c Raymer b McCaal	1
S. Guillen not out	12
W. Fergusson b McCool	24
J. Trim c Sanders b McCool	4
Extras	3
TOTAL	198

Wickets fell at: 1/1; 2/54; 3/69; 4/76; 5/86; 6/139; 7/145; 8/163; 9/194.

Bowling Analysis

Smith: 8/2/17/1; Johnson 5/1/17/0; Archer 3/2/4/0; McCool 22.5/1/83/6; Raymer 22/3/74/2.

QUEENSLAND (First Innings)

K. Archer lbw b Gomez	23
C. Harvey batting	21
K. MacKay batting	14
Extras	0
TOTAL (For one wicket)	58

Freak Bowler's Freak Action

MELBOURNE (PTI-Reuter): Freak Australian Test offspinner Jack Iverson, who bamboozled the English Test team in Australia last season, has taken to bowling without a preliminary run to the wicket.

A recent ankle operation, has left him unable to run.

He said of his new style "I got more work on the ball and greater control than ever before. I'm seriously thinking of just standing there and wheeling my arm over".

Iverson will not be available for the First Test against the West Indians but will probably play against them in the Victorian match in November.

Sedgman Wins Queensland Singles Title

BRISBANE, Nov. 3 (UPA): Frank Sedgman blasted the rising young Queenslander, Ian Ayre, off the courts to win the Queensland singles 6-2, 6-1, 6-2, on Saturday.

Apart from an odd double fault Sedgman's play was well nigh faultless. His brilliant form equals, if not betters, that show by him in the American championships and the general view here is that if the Davis Cup challenge round is played now he would be unbreakable.

Robinson To Defend Title Against Olson

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (UPA): Manager George Gainford announced middleweight champion Ray Robinson will defend his title against Carl "Bobo" Olson of Hawaii at San Francisco in a 15-round bout in December.

'Dusty' Rhodes To Go Back

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3 (PTI): "Dusty" Rhodes, leg-break and googly bowler of the England Touring Cricket team is suffering from hernia and the Marylebone Cricket Club has been asked to send a bowler to replace him. Rhodes will be returning to England.

Rhodes, the Derbyshire leg-break and googly bowler, who was earlier said to be suffering from groin trouble, was examined here today by the British Medical Services and his complaint was diagnosed as hernia. His sea passage back to London has been tentatively booked

Howard also cabled for bowling reinforcement to be flown from England. perferably a bowler of Rhodes"s type.

Rhodes stated that he was "extremely disappointed" in having to return home.

His loss will be a big blow to the tourists for whom he has been bowling very well

The visitors from the beginning of the tour nave to go without the services of Cyril Poole, who had broken a finger. Until London sends reinforcement they will have only fourteen players available.

MCC Likely To Send Another Bowler

LONDON, Nov. 3 (PTI-Reuter): Mr Ronald Bird, Assistant Secretary of the M.C.C. when informed that A. E. Rhodes is returning from India because of Hernia said: "I am very sorry to hear this news".

Later Mr. Bird said the M.C.C. had received a cable from Mr. Geoffrey Howard, the tour manager, informing them about Rhodes. He said the M.C.C. would cable Mr. Howard telling him to go ahead with the arrangements for his return.

Mr. Bird added that when the reinforcement request was received a meeting of the M.C.C Committee would be called to discuss the position.

It is understood that in all probability the request for another bowler will be granted.

TWO DRAWN MATCHES IN ROVERS CUP

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DULLNESS was the keynote of the two matches played in the Preliminary round of the lower half of the Rovers Cup tournament at the Cooperage this evening. B.E.S.T. and Rajputana shared two goals while Globes Sports were held by Nagpur District Association to a goalless draw. No extra time was played in both the games.

There was little to choose between both B.E.S.T. and Rajputana whose forwards toiled in vain to walk the ball into the net past a host of defenders.

The start of the game was delayed by ten minutes as first the linesman attended to a break in the net and when all was set for the ball to be kicked off linesman J. P. D'Mello drew the attention of referee L. Nataranjan to the similarity of the colours of the Rajputana goalkeeper R. Dina and the B.E.S.T. Play was held up while the Dina stripped and waited for a substitute jersey.

Khandia gave B.E.S.T. the lead with a crisp drive from close range after previous attempts to score had been wasted. Kailash made good effort to score but Prabhakar saved well.

Rajputana with six of the players who represented the State in the National Championships struggled against the local defenders. It was only a minute before the breather that they equalised, Madan Singh left unattended drove the ball past Prabhakar from a centre by B. Fernandes.

After the change of ends the ball was swung about from end to end with Rajputana having a territorial advantage over their rivals but centre forward Bara Chand threw away a couple of sitters.

The teams were as follows:—

RAJPUTANA F.C.:—R. Dina; Kalji and Kishori; C. Thomas, Tulsi Ram and M. Gama; Madan Singh, Prithvi Singh, Bara Chand, Kailash and B. Fernandes.

B.E.S.T.:—L. Prabhakar; E. Pinto and R. Azavedo; B. Arjun, J. Antic and K. Shetty; L. Sawant, Khandia, M. Almeida, B. Samuel and Pimpalgaonkar.

Referee:—L. R. Nataranjan.

Globe Sports were forced to a draw by Nagpur District Association neither side being able to score in the earlier game.

Globe considerably strengthened their team from the one which represented them during the other tournaments but the main draw back was still there the inability to score goals. They dominated the game for long periods but wasted easy chances of scoring centre forward Nagraj in particular being the worst offender. Globe did manage to score once when Ashok moving on his own netted but referee J. P. Pinto disallowed the goal penalising outside right Gowder for off-side. The second half was a repetition of the first but Nagpur saw more of the bull than they did in the first period.

Liaison Officer For Jap Hockey Team

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Indian Hockey Federation has appointed Mr. M. K. Choksi as Liaison Officer of the Japanese Hockey Team to tour India this winter.

Mr. Choksi, who has spent some years in Japan and speaks the Japanese language, will go round the country with the first foreign hockey side to tour India.

The Japanese team is scheduled to arrive in Calcutta on November 9 and will play 15 games in India including five "tests" in Calcutta, Allahabad, Delhi Amritsar and Bombay

Today's Sport

Cooperage

3-45 p.m. Globe Sports vs Nagpur Dist. Assn. (Replay).

5-00 p.m. Rajastan vs Hyderabad Police (Holders Rovers Cup)

FOOTBALL

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel

3-00 p.m. S. Salvi XI vs Deoraj S.C.

4-00 p.m. Globe S.C. 'B' vs New China Mills (Musry Cup).

5-00 p.m. General Motors vs Bombay Gym. (Junior Rovers).

BOMBAY RACES

Favourites Disappoint On Opening Day

DOUBLES FOR STEVENS AND FORDYCE

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY'S racing fans commenced the season disastrously today with only two firm favourites in Forest Flame and H.R.H. materialising in a card of eight events.

The crowd was far below expectation and the turnover both in the rings and the tote was extremely below the standard.

Trainer Dinshaw Mistry kept the ball-rolling with fluent victory of his charge, Forest Flame Stevens on his back and in the following event, the combination pulled off a double with the convincing win for Mohabat.

Trainer Talib had a blank day today. His charges, Acha Masala, Mayurdhawaj, Assault, Agni Mani, Laughing Baby and Maharaj Kumari did extensive damage to their numerous supporters.

Australian Jockey, Fordyce also steered two winners. His wins on fancied H. R. H. and the 4 to 1 Independence were also fluently gained.

Winners were easy to shout today long before passing the post. Keen struggle for supremacy was only witnessed in the Akalkot Plate in which bottom-weighted Choppy made a late bid from the extreme outside and pegged back Begum Rita to the second berth.

Very strangely, the day's treble event pool remained unsolved. The accumulated amount. Rs. 78,185 has been carried forward to next Saturday's meeting. The double event was easy to solve and was cashed by 129 ticket-holders. Each ticket fetched Rs. 67-8.

Results:—

THE BELGAUM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. R. N. Nazir's FOREST FLAME 8-12 Stevens 1
Messrs. A. H. Ahmedbhoy and Purshotam Jethabhai's NON-VIOLENCE 8-12 Duncombe .. 2
Mrs. E. Malone and Mr. Ramnath Kapur's AVENGER 8-12 Fordyce 3
Mrs. K. T. Sippy's JUNGLE JIM 8-12 Kasbekar 4

Not run: Bel Ager, Mustang, Galloper, Ghazni Day, Prince Tester, and Boy Scout.

Won by: 1 3/4 lengths, Neck. 1/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 17 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 12 and Rs. 12.
Trainer: D. M. Mistry.

THE SION PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

M. R. Merchant and Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Dossa's MOHABAT 8-0 Stevens 1
Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's QUEEN OF KANDY 8-6 Fordyce 2
Maharaja of Morvi's SWEETIE SHAH 9-0 Kheemsingh 3
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's DOWN SOUTH 8-3 Duncombe 4

Not run: Trunk Call and Chilkat.

Won by: 2 1/4 lengths, 3 lengths. Short head.

Time: 1 minute 16 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 15 and Rs. 14
Trainer: D. M Mistry

THE AKALKOT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Dinshaw Bhedwar's CHOPPY 7-0 Shiba 1
Mr. Dance of Baria's BEGUM RITA 8-10 Raut 2
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's SANTHA 8-6 Pierce 3
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's ACHA MASALA 9-5 Kheemsingh .. 4

Not run: Atinette.

Won by: Neck. 2 1/4 lengths 1 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 16 3/5 seconds
Tote paid: Win Rs. 152. Places Rs. 44, Rs. 70 and Rs. 20.
Trainer: Owner.

THE LYALLPUR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's H. R. H. 8-13 Fordyce 1
Mr. S. S. Kapur's DILBAHAR 8-8 P. Khade 2
Messrs. S. Zito and Burjor F. Mehta's TINKER BELL 8-10 Medhe 3
Mr. B. L. Ramnani's NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER 8-12 Shiba 4

Not run: Kowkab.

Won by: 3 lengths, 2 lengths, 1 3/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 16 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 17 and Rs. 21.
Trainer: B. R. Patel.

THE PALITANA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. P. M. Modi's MAGNIFICENT 7-10 Damodar 1
Maharaja of Morvi's ASSAULT 7-10 Jagdish 2
Mrs. Clara Hill's NEW MOON 8-3 S. Chavan 3
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's MAJESTIC WAY 8-12 Harbutt 4

Not run: Royal Guard.

Won by: 1 1/4 lngths. 2 lengths, Short head.

Time: 1 minute 28 2/5 seconds
Tote paid: Win Rs. 107. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 12 and Rs. 14.
Trainer: Maj. Byrne.

THE SION PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's FAIRY WAY 9-1 Harbutt 1
Messrs. R. J. Sigtia and R. R. Ruia's BRIGHT FAITH 7-12 Cracknell 2
Maharaja of Morvi's AGNI MANI 8-6 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. M. R. Merchant and Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Dossa's TAKAIUL 8-6 Stevens 4

Not run: Starshell.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 15 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 156. Places Rs. 33, Rs. 20 and Rs. 14.
Trainer: W. Buckley.

THE LONDA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. J. T. Lalvani's INDEPENDENCE 8-5 Fordyce 1
Mrs. N. E. Raymond's PADMINI 8-6 Duncombe 2
Messrs. H. R. and M. R. Shantidas' ASOKA 9-4 Harbutt 3
Maharaja of Morvi's LAUGHING BABY 7-12 I. Khan 4

Not run: Manzoor.

Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, Neck. 1 1/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 27 2/5 seconds
Tote paid: Win Rs. 51. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 19 and Rs. 15.
Trainer: K. D. Bhagwagar.

THE LYALLPUR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. R. K. F. Singh's PULNANA 8-8 Pierce 1
Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Dossa's CHANDNI RAAT 8-2 Purtusingh 2
Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's PAPER CROWN 8-5 Damodar 3
Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's MARSHALL PLAN 8-7 S Chavan 4

Not run: Torrent and Diamond Cave

Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, 1 3/4 lengths, 3/4 length.

Time: 1 minute 15 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 78. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 40 and Rs. 19.
Trainer: H. McQuade.

Ceylon's Champion Race Horse For Calcutta Classics

COLOMBO, Nov. 3 (PTI): Cotton Hall, Ceylon's champion race horse, left here last night by the India-Ceylon Express to participate in the Calcutta classics.

Cotton Hall in India will be under Seriff Medhi Hussein's care. Hussein's father had been training him in Ceylon.

Acclaimed by turf enthusiasts as Ceylon's greatest horse, Cotton Hall has netted about one and a half lakhs for its owner, Mrs. T. V. Francis, since he started racing two years ago.

'Hydrogen' Wins Victoria Derby

MELBOURNE, Nov. 3 (PTI-Reuter): Taking the lead in the straight, Mr. E. R. William's Hydrogen, nine to four favourite, won the £4,800 Victoria Derby at Flemington today

Hydrogen (Devillewood—Sweet Sound) beat 50 to one outsider, Mrs. P. G. Dixon's Shoreham, by one and half lengths. His time for the one-and-half-mile course was two minutes 31 seconds—only half a second outside the record for the even

Shoreham gained second place in a photofinish by a short head from E. A. Underwood's Bronton (five to one). There were 16 runners.

Tatas 'A' Win. Helped By Surprise Decision

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A surprise award by Referee Biswas resulted in Tata "A" entering the second round of the Junior Rovers Cup Footoall tournament at the expense of the Khandoba Vijaya Football Club this evening at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground. The winners prevailed by a solitary goal.

The losers however did not leave at that it, for after the game they protested on the grounds that the ball was handled out of the penalty area.

A PRECEDENT

A preceedence to this was set when Matunga Students lodged a protest against G.I.P Railway "C" who beat them by a solitary goal in the first round of the Musry Cup Football tournament. This time it was that the Railway had employed the services of two Third Division players, which is contrary to regulation, as the Musry Cup is confined to Fourth Division players only.

Shetty obtained the all important goal for Tata "A" off a spot kick ten minutes after the change of ends, while Alex scored G.I.P. Railway's only goal.

In the first match of the evening, Bharat Bhushan beat Anant S.C. by a solitary goal scored by Chitanan in the Georgian Football tournament.

Vic Toweel Outpoints French Athlete

PORT ELIZABETH Nov. 3 (PTI-Reuter): Vic Toweel, world and South African bantamweight champion last night outpointed George Mousse of France, in a 10 rounds non-title fight here.

Ryder Cup Golf: U.S. Leading

PINEHURSST (North Carolina) Nov. 3 (PTI-Reuter): The United States were up in three matches and down in the other after nine holes in the Ryder Cup Golf Fursomes against Britain here yesterday.

Clayton Heafner and Jack Burke were three up on Max Faulkner, the British open champion, and Dai Rees Sam Snead and Lloyd Mangrum Ere three up on James Adams and John Panton.

Ben Hogan and Jimy Demaret were five up on Fred Daly and Ken Bousfield and Edoliver and Henry Ransom were one down to Charles Ward and Arther Lees.

After 18 holes, U. S. still led in three matches Heafner and Burke were two up on Fulkner and Rees; Snead and Mongrum were five up on Adams and Panton; Hogan and Demaret were three up on Daly and Bousfield; Ward and Lees were three up on Oliver and Ransom.

The match position remained unshanged after seventy-seven holes. Ward and Lees still held on to their three hole lead over Oliver and Ransom.

Heafner and Burke increased their lead over Faulkner and Rees to three up and Snead and Mangrum to six up over Adams and Panton.

Hogan and Demaret were four up on Daly and Bousfield.

United States won three Fursomes and Britain one.

RESULTS: Snead and Mangrum beat Adams and Panton five and four, Heafner and Burke beat Faulkner and Rees five and three. Hogan and Demaret beat Daly and Bousfield five and four. Ward and Lees beat Oliver and Ransom two and one.

U.S. DAVIS CUP SQUAD REACHES SYDNEY

SYDNEY, Nov. 3 (UPA): The United States Davis Cup team Dick Savitt Ted Schroeder, Vic Seixas, Tony Trabert, manager Frank Shields and his wife and also coach Jack Kramer arrived on Saturday night to start training for the December interzone in Melbourne.

Shields said "All we think about is the Swedish team's form." He added that Lernart Bergelin and the others' performances were "warning enough we stay in peak form."

The Americans start practice at the White City in a Sydney warmup for the New South Wales tennis titles starting on November 15.

Melbourne Cup On Tuesday

33 ACCEPT FOR A £ 9,800 RACE

MELBOURNE, November 3. (PTI-Reuter).

There are thirty-three acceptors for the Melbourne Cup to be run over two miles at Flemington racecourse here on November 6.

They are with weights:

Delta (9-5), Iron Duke (8-13), Aristocrat (8-12), Prince O'Faires (8-11), Grey Boots (8-10), Midway (8-9), Basha Felika (8-7), Akbar (8-6), Morese Code (8-6), Hoyle (8-3), Glenvue (8-2), Toastmaster (8-2), Great World (8-0), Erriton (7-12), Gay Felt (7-11), Hampden Park (7-10), Bold John (7-9), Tamahine (7-7), Channel Rise (7-6), Generous (7-5), Jan (7-5), Blue Vest (7-4), Double Blank (7-4), Hydrogen (7-3), Skystreamer (7-3) Forest Beau (7-0), Saxonian (7-0), Socrtes (7-0), Tarcombe (7-0), Calchas (6-12), Great Gilbert (6-12), Sledman (6-12), High Law (6-10).

The Melbourne Cup carries prizes totalling fourteen thousand Australian pounds and a trophy valued at three hundred Australian pounds for the winner.

Prizes are distributed as follows: First—9,800 Australian Pounds. Second—2,800 Australian Pounds. Third—1,400 Australian Pounds.

Victoria Derby Runners

Acceptors were announced today for the Victoria Derby for three-year-olds to be run over one and half miles at Flemington on November 3. They are:

Beau Cavalier, Ben Sun, Bronton, Channel Rise, Consider, Forest Beau, Great Gilbert, High Law, Hydrogen, Jana, Marstone, Montana, National Hope, Shoreham, Sledman, Trizami.

All carry eight stone, ten pounds. Prize money totals six thousand Australian Pounds.

Poona Withdraws From 'Varsity's Vollyball

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Nov. 2 (PTI): Poona University has withdrawn from contesting the Inter-Varsity Volleyball Championship to commence here from November 4.

Thus the Osmania University gets a walk over and it will now meet Travancore on November 6.

Madras will meet Annamalai University on November 7 and the finals of the South Zone will be held on November 9.

The finals between the North and the South Zones will take place on November 11 at the Osmania University grounds.

No Motives In Passing Acts

Katju Assures People

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30.

"I assure you that the Government has no motives in passing Press Act or any other acts which the people criticise often", said Dr. Kailasnath Katju while addressing at the Journalists' Association here. The Home Minister-designate said that political freedom and economic freedom were two distinct things and the two should not be mixed up. There might be differences of opinion on economic freedom but there could be no two opinions on the question of political freedom.

Dr. Katju praising the panchayat system in U. P. said that it brought the masses into closer association with the administration of the Government.

20 BURNT TO DEATH AT SHIKOKU

TOKYO, Nov. 3 (PTI-Reuter): Twenty people were burned to death and ten seriously injured when a Japanese passenger bus caught fire today at Shikoku Island off Japan's eastern seaboard.

The bus caught fire from its engine, trapping all but ten of the 40 passengers.

MINING EXPERT IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. I. M. Fisk, Building and Mining Specialist, arrived here this morning by R. M. S. "Himalaya"

He told pressmen that with the help of skilled technicians in modern scientific methods India's mineral wealth could be exploited successfully.

The Australian geological expert will stay in this country on a five-year contract with the Government of India.

He will be in charge of boring operations and will also give expert advice in drilling, mining and rare minerals sections of the Geological Survey of India in Calcutta.

RUBBER HOLD UP: Five Chinese held up a lorry at pistol point in Singapore on Friday and drove off with 1,750 sterling worth of rubber.

The Famous Astrologer

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2 Horoscope or writing time required Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17

INDIA'S TRIBUTE TO LIAQUAT

Picture shows His Excellency Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta, Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan placing a wreath at the Mazar of Quaid-i-Millat Liaquat Ali Khan on October 27, 1951.

British Women Quit Suez

12 EGYPTIANS EXPELLED FOR INTIMIDATION

CAIRO, Nov. 3 (UPA).

BRITAIN began evacuation of women and children from the strife torn Suez Canal zone on Saturday as 21,000 British troops converted their camps into potential fortresses.

The first of 1,000 British servicemen's families left Port Said for the liner 'Asturias' an a voyage home. They left behind their soldier husbands and fathers to police the zone.

A Yugoslavian typist, Lydia Gaber, was given a military escort to work after she twice had been threatened by residents of Ismailia and two Maltese brothers employed by NAAFI there also were threatened.

MORE BRITISH TROOPS

LONDON, Nov. 3 (UPA): The Third Infantry Division which is being sent to the Middle East will start boarding the aircraft carriers, Illustrious and Triumph, at Portsmouth, Sunday, it was learned.

FAYID, November 3: The British authorities in the Suez Canal Zone today compelled 12 Egyptians charged with intimidating Egyptian labourers working for the British

This brings to 23 the number of Egyptians ordered out of the zone by the British authorities in the last three days.

Today's expelled included an Egyptian police officer, an Egyptian police informer and two of his friends and the driver of an Egyptian lorry.

A British military spokesman denied the Egyptian press reports that Egyptian women were being stripped and searched by British troops.

OIL BLOCKADE PARTIALLY LIFTED

CAIRO, Nov 3 (UPI-AFP).: The British oil blockade of the Nile Valley was partially lifted yesterday when the British military authorities allowed two hundred and fifty petrol trucks held up in the Canal Zone to proceed to Cairo.

CAIRO MINISTER TO MEET EDEN

CAIRO, November 3 (PTI-Reuter): Egyptian Foreign Minister Salah-el-Din Pasha flew to Paris today with documents on British "aggression" in the Canal Zone since abrogation of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.

The Minister said yesterday Egypt had not "so far" decided to bring the Anglo-Egyptian dispute before the U. N. General Assembly.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Foreign Minister would meet British Foreign Secretary Mr. Anthony Eden in Paris shortly to explain Egypt's attitude.

ARMY OFFICER AMONG ARRESTED

ISTANBUL, Nov. 2, (UPA): Six persons have been arrested here on suspicion of plotting to establish a Communist underground with links in other big Turkish cities, police announced Friday night.

They said that the prisoners included a corporal and an army captain. Documents found in their homes revealed connection with Communist activities.

Ankara and Ismir police were investigating reports that Red networks extended into their cities.

Communist activity is illegal in Turkey.

OUTRAGE IN SHOLAPUR

Two Marhatta Leaders Stabbed: One Fatally

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 3 (H.S.)

Two prominent leaders of the Marhatta community in Sholapur—Bandoba Jadhao and Bhimrao Thite, were stabbed by some unidentified persons last night near the Chaupad Post Office.

Bandoba Jadhao, who sustained eight serious wounds, died immediately, while the latter's condition is reported to be improving. The motive behind the outrage is stated to be personal enmity. The police have arrested three men in this connection.

Over ten thousand people attended the funeral of Bandoba, who was described to be one of the most popular leaders of the local Marhatta community

Sterling To Be Further Devalued?

VIENNA, Nov. 3, (PTI-Reuter): The Italian Socialist leader Sgr. Pietro Nenni said today that Britain was threatened with a new economic crisis and predicted further devaluation of the pound as a result of American policy in Europe.

"Other European countries are also menaced by a financial crisis for the same reason", he said in his report as Vice-President to the Communist-led World Peace Council meeting here.

Harriman Reports To Acheson

ON TALKS WITH CHURCHILL IN LONDON

PARIS, Nov. 3 (PTI-Reuter).

MR. AVERELL Harriman reported tonight to Mr. Dean Acheson, the American Secretary of State, on his talks in London yesterday with Mr. Churchill and members of the new British Cabinet.

Mr. Harriman was recently appointed Military Security Administrator, charged with the allocation of the 4,300,000,000-dollar American appropriation of military and economic aid.

He is also a member of the executive of the North Atlantic Committee of 12, now meeting here, and is President Truman's special envoy in the Anglo-Persian oil dispute.

In London yesterday, Mr. Harriman discussed with Mr. Churchill and his colleagues a plan for revising the Atlantic Pact military programme, resumption of negotiations between the British Government and the Persian Premier, Dr. Mossadeq, on the Persian oil problem and the possibility of an early meeting between Mr. Churchill and President Truman.

Mr. Acheson will pursue these topics with Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, when they dine together at the British Embassy tomorrow.

ALLIES TO DROP BIG PEACE BOMB

French Foreign Minister's Announcement

PARIS, Nov. 3 (PTI-Reuter).

FRENCH Foreign Minister Robert Schuman in a speech last night in Rennes (Britanny) forecast "sensational Allied pace moves" in the next few days.

He said: "You will be faced in a few days with moves of the three Allies (Britain, France and the United States) in service of the cause of peace, which I think I can say will cause a sensation."

But today the French Foreign Office declined to elaborate on his statement.

A spokesman said nothing was known beyond M. Schuman had said. He did not know whether the Foreign Minister was referring to moves planned for the United Nations General Assembly which opens here next Tuesday.

TASK BEFORE U.N. ASSEMBLY

PARIS, Nov. 3 (PTI-Reuter):—The United Nations General Assembly opens its sixth session next week with an agenda containing some of the most explosive political issues of today.

On Monday the fifth Assembly, which acted as a "watchdog" on world events since February, will formally wind up its year of existence—the longest Assembly on record.

On Monday afternoon the outgoing President, Mr. Nasrollah Entezam, Persian Ambassador in Washington, will open the sixth session in the new building adjoining the Palais de Chaillot in Paris.

Delegates of 51 nations will then elect their new President who was expected in diplomatic quarters to be Dr. Luis Padilla Nervo, permanent Mexican representative at the United Nations.

On Wednesday the Assembly will begin to hear the major policy speeches from the "Big Four"—Britain, the United States, France and the Soviet Union.

KOREA CEASE-FIRE

U.N.'s Unexpected Compromise Offer

PAN MUN JON (Korea), Nov. 3 (PTI-Reuter): United Nations and Communist negotiations talked for two and a half hours today and again made "no tangible progress", according to the United Nations briefing officer.

The officer, Brig. Gen. William Nuckols, said the Communists spoke today of compensating the United Nations if they withdrew in the Kumsong area on the central front but did not pinpoint their offers.

The United Nations have already offered concessions near Kumsong but in exchange for a Communist concession on Kaesong.

Brig.-Gen. William Nuckols disclosed that it had been proposed at the cease-fire talks that Kaesong should be in a neutralised "buffer zone".

He said the Communists "did not categorically turn down our proposal".

According to Brig.-Gen. Nuckols as today's session drew to a close, Major-General Henry Hode made an "unexpected compromise offer".

Brig.-Gen. Nuckols said the offer was likely to the main discussion point at tomorrow's session.

Communist newspapermen said that according to the briefings on their side the prime difficulty was the United Nations' demand for a line of demarcation running above Kaesong, which is now Communist-occupied. The United States say the Communists hold it illegally.

Acheson's World Peace Plan

PARIS, Nov. 3 (UPA): United States Secretary of State Dean Acheson will offer a "world peace plan" to the General Assembly and French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman said it "will cause sensation", writes Edward M. Khorry, UPA Staff Correspondent.

It was understood the "Acheson plan" centred on these points:

Firstly a final peace in Korea.

Secondly, a new offer for a world disarmament programme.

Thirdly, United Nations supervised elections in Germany leading to that country's unification.

Fourthly, an expression of willingness to meet again with the Soviets in an attempt to reach agreement on various issues.

High Iron Curtain sources said Russia probably will propose a seven-point platform in its greatest "peace offensive" since the cold war started. Some of the points on the Soviet plan which will be presented by Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky also are on Acheson's plan but approach to various issues are poles apart.

Acheson briefed Schuman on main points of his plan in their first meeting at Quai d'Orsay Friday, the fully enthusiastic Foreign Minister told a convention of his Popular Republican Party later.

Lonely Star At Midday

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3, (PTI): The appearance of a lonely star in the mid-sky kept thousands of people in Calcutta gazing at it for over an hour shortly before noon today.

Batches of people came out of their office premises, thronged in street-corners and discussed the influence on this phenomenon on the earth, many describing it as an evil omen.

According to the authorites of the Calcutta University observatory this phenomenon is "nothing unusual" as Venus can be seen sometimes during the day also. They could not, however, make any study of the star as the sky soon became overcast with cloud.

METEOR TRAILS THE SKY

FLAGSTAFF, Arizona, Nov. 3, (UPA): A huge meteor flashed across the western sky on Friday night and lighted up five southwestern states with a "brilliant unearthly glow."

Sheriff Perry Francisco said radio reports of the "slow reddish blue flash" came from "all over Arizona, Nevada, Utah and New Mexico."

The flaming trail of the meteor was described by airline pilots and other observers as "momentary daylight."

Britain's New Attorney-General

LONDON, Nov. 3, (PTI-Reuter): Prime Minister Winston Churchill today appointed Mr Lionel Fredrick Heald, 54, as Attorney-General, one of the key legal posts in the new Government. Mr. Heald was an Air officer during the war.

No Secret Emissary To Pak

BUT INDIA READY FOR NON-AGGRESSION PACT

Nehru Plan To End Anglo-Egyptian Tangle

MR. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU said in a press conference in Delhi that he would gladly participate in any move to end the Anglo-Egyptian dispute over the Suez Canal, but did not want to take the initiative in calling an international conference to discuss it.

He told the conference, "If a proper international authority controls the waterways, there is no reason why the Suez should not be under Egypt's political sovereignty."

Nehru denied press reports that a new approach has been made to Pakistan over Kashmir or that India has sent a secret emissary to Karachi, but added he always was prepared to "explore all avenues of settlement whenever the opportunity offers itself."

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3, (PTI): Prime Minister Nehru stated that he was prepared to sign a non-aggression pact with Pakistan.

Mr. Nehru emphasised that as in the case of his earlier proposal for a no-war declaration, the non-aggression pact must include Kashmir within its scope. It was not possible to have a non-aggression pact and then leave out an area where aggression was possible.

INDO-PAK RELATIONS

The Prime Minister Mr. Nehru said that the shock of the tragedy on account of the death of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan had resulted in a lessening of tension between India and Pakistan and progressive realisation that the two countries had so much in common and should explore all avenues of settlement of their disputes by peaceful means.

"The talk about a new approach to Pakistan", said Mr. Nehru, "presumably relates to certain news items about some secret emissary having been sent there. All these stories are fantastic nonsense and have no basis.

The visit of Mr. Chakravarti (joint secretary of the external affairs ministry) to Karachi was fixed months ago. Accidentally, he travelled in the same aircraft by which Mr. Casey was travelling. This and the fast that Mr. Chakravarti had served under Mr. Casey and Mr. Kwaja Nazimuddin in Bengal led to all sorts of speculations

"So far as the relationship with Pakistan is concerned, you may call it a new approach or an old approach, our approach is a (friendly) one and we should take advantage of every opportunity to move towards a peaceful settlement of our problems.

He told a questioner that there had been no formal suggestion for a meeting of the Prime Ministers of the two countries except speculation in the press. "We are always willing to have meetings, but as the Principal matter is before the security council, our meeting can hardly overlap the meeting of the security council. I would be prepared and I would, in fact, be happy if the matter is left for us to consider and determine in the best possible way", he added.

KASHMIR ISSUE

Referring to the United Nations representative Dr Frank Graham's report, Mr. Nehru said that although Dr. Graham did not meet with final success, he went a good way towards it.

So far the first step, namely, the withdrawal of Pakistan forces, had not yet been taken India was to withdraw the bulk of

(Continued on page 14)

Suez Deadlock

NEHRU ON NEED FOR NEW APPROACH

Prime Minister Nehru stated that there were many approaches to the problem of Egypt or other developments in the Middle East. "Our earnest desire throughout", he said, "has been that they should be settled both peacefully and recognising the national aspirations, which are quite natural, of the countries concerned.

Therefore, one does not like to express oneself forcibly in a way which might come in the way of that kind of settlement. Naturally, our sympathies are with national aspirations.

"What we see today in that part of Asia—call it the Middle East or Western Asia or Egypt—is basically something larger and bigger than the individual incidents that w discuss. It is all a general development in Asia which takes different forms in different countries. The end of the last great war resulted in many big changes which were not quite so obvious at that time. There were shifts in the balance of power in various parts of the world. Some countries emerged very powerful. Other countries became weaker in terms of military or economic power We have not yet found an equilibrium. Among those shifts, it became clear that, historically speaking, the old colonialism was going away from Asia.

Nationalist Urge

"What happened in India and Pakistan and Burma happened in a very good, peaceful, friendly, co-operative way. In other places in Asia, it did not happen that way and there was trouble. It is all the same type of resurgence in different forms, and it is going on. So western asia should be looked at basically from that point of view. Having got that, we come to this conclusion, that this resurgent nationalism is a legitimate and inevitable growth in the circumstances and has ultimately to be satisfied. There is no doubt about it. One would like that to be satisfied by peaceful methods, and not by creating fresh centres of trouble and, may be, armed conflict. I think there is a recognition of that act and if the parties concerned proceeds on those lines, it should not be difficult to find a solution in conformity with the demands of this growing nationalism".

Question: Are we not interested in keeping the Suez Canal as an international highway?

Mr. Nehru: yes. I think that international highways should be international, whether it is the Suez Canal or the Panama or any other major highway like that. They should not be dealt with in a narrow way so as to make them less than the international highways they are.

Question: Do you think that the abrogation of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty by Egypt is correct?

Mr Nehru: the normal way of dealing with these things may be through a peaceful approach. If obstructions come in the way, then difficulties arise. Because I would like my government to be helpful in the solution of these matters, we feel keenly about this basic question of recognition of the growing nationalism. If we start using strong language this way or that way, then we do not help really and the difficulties become more.

Question: In view of the fact that Britain based her troops in Egypt in the old days to defend the Indian Empire, is there any justification now for keeping those bases after Indian independence?

Mr. Nehru: It is true that in the old days British policy aimed at keeping the passage to India. Australia, etc., under control. The occupation of Egypt was originally partly based on controlling that passage. Now that does not apply in that sense

We are obviously not interested in that way, because we in India have no passage to India to keep clear. We are interested in the wide sense of the international highways being used for international purposes

That is all I do not think that can be done forcibly by troops. It is a matter for a peaceful international agreement

Control Of Sudan

Question: May we take it that you give your moral support for the cause for which Egypt is fighting?

Mr. Nehru: In so far as Egyptian nationalism's claims are concerned, that is the growth of nationalism, etc., and its legitimate claims, obviously we have always sympathised with them Various matters like the Suez canal or the Sudan rise certain rather complicated questions. We do not think that the Sudan or any territory should be controlled by foreign powers ultimately. What exactly the Sudan should do is primarily the concern of the Sudanese and also, of course, the concern of others, more especially Egypt, because of the Nile water which is very important.

Initiative

Question: "You took the initiative in the matter of Indonesia by calling a conference of Asian countries. Are you prepared to take such an initiative in regard to Egypt?"

Mr. Nehru: "I do not think there is any comparison between Indonesia and Egypt in these issues. In this particular matter we will very gladly take our part in helping in any other way, but

(Continued on page 14)

THEY SEE C.R. OFF

Shri C Rajagopalachari left New Delhi for Madras on November 1, on his retirement from the Central Cabinet. He was seen off at the Willingdon Airport by the President of the Republic of India; the Prime Minister; Ministers of the Government of India and a large number of Delhi citizens.
Photo shows the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President, in conversation with the retiring Home Minister, Shri C. Rajagopalachari, before his departure from the airport.

NEHRU CLARIFIES MATTHAI'S CASE

Congress Will Have To Fight Opponents

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3 (PTI & UPI).

MR. NEHRU said at the Press Coference here today that in no elections had so much trouble been taken in choosing candidates as the Congress had done at present. "It is quite easy to criticise," he remarked, "but it is a frightfully difficult job to choose, 4,000 candidates and to know all about them."

Explaining the method of "screening" the applications, Mr. Nehru said that the screening process was considerable, but in spite of all efforts, some people who should not be there got through. By and large, a large number of people who might otherwise have got through did not survive the "screening" process

No Intervention

Mr. Nehru refuted a suggestion that the "screening" committee included in the list candidates whom they had originally rejected, if the Chief Minister of the State concerned insisted on their inclusion. Mr. Nehru said that he was not aware of a single case of anybody's opinion having prevailed if the Screening Committee had given an opinion about a candidate's lack of integrity It could not be done unless the matter had been further enquired into and found that the charge had not been justified. There had not been a single instance when a Chief Minister had pressed for the inclusion of a rejected candidate.

Asked whether the Congress would agree not to oppose some distinguished independent candidates even though they might not wish to stand as Congress candidates, like Acharya Narendra Deva and Dr. Mookerjee, Mr. Nehru said: "I do not understand the question. We are a political party having some ideals and objectives, and we want people who will agree with them. When I said we want men of integrity and all that, it does not mean that we pick up men, intelligent and good no doubt, to oppose us.

The Congress is a political party. Does any political party take in its ranks people who are going to oppose it. I have never heard of such a thing in politics anywhere in the world

People write to me and come

(Continued on page 14)

Gopichand Stays Out

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3 (PTI)

Dr Gopichand Bhargava, leader of the rival group in the Punjab Congress, informed the Central Congress Election Committee tonight of his decision not to seek Congress ticket to contest the election to the State Assembly, it is learnt

Dr. Bhargava's decision is stated to have been communicated to the Committee as it was finalizing the list of Congress candidates from the Punjab (I) for the House of the People and 36 remaining names for the State Assembly.

Hiralal Shastri Back In Congress

NEW DELHI, Nov 3 (PT)

Pandit Hiralal Shastri, former Chief Minister of Rajasthan, who left the Congress and formed a new party called Janata Party in the State two months ago, announced tonight his decision to advise his Working Committee to dissolve the party to rejoin the Congress.

BOMBAY MAN GETS TARAKNATH PRIZE

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Taraknath Das prize for the year 1951 of Rs. 500 has been awarded to Mr. Shantilal Kothari of Bombay by the Taraknath Das Foundation, New York, for his book "India's emerging foreign policies", published here recently.

K. C REDDY FOR DELHI

BANGALORE, Nov. 3 (PTI): Mr. K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister of Mysore, left this evening by air for Madras 'en route' to Delhi.

NEHRU CLARIFIES MATTHAI'S CASE

(Continued from Page 13)

to me stating that they are men of integrity. Of course, everybody thinks that he is a man of integrity. We do want men of integrity, but they must accept our election manifesto and election programme. It is quite absurd to go about picking here and there men of integrity with nothing in their heads."

The Congress might take in non-Congressmen because they agreed with the Congress policy. How could it take within its ranks men who did not agree with its fundamental ideals and policies.

Mr. Nehru referred to the Socialist party which included some of his old and intimate friends whom he admired and respected. If a party was not only in opposition but its main purpose was to attack his party, how could any one expect not to oppose that party in turn.

"I do not want," said Mr. Nehru, "uncontested elections in the country. Let the people learn to choose the right people."

As regards Dr. Mookerjee, Mr. Nehru said: Dr. Shyama Prasad represents at the moment everything which I consider wrong and objectionable. If we do not put a candidate in the area where Dr. S. Mookerjee stands, it means I am accepting the principles for which he stands and leaving that part of the area to accept his policy also."

Dr. Matthai's Case

Mr. Nehru referred to Dr. Matthai's candidature. He denied the report that Mr. Nehru had invited Dr. Matthai to stand as a Congress candidate and he refused. Mr. Nehru said that Dr. Matthai wrote him that he wanted to stand as an independent candidate and that he hoped the Congress would not oppose him. So far as Mr. Nehru personally was concerned, he had no objection, but it depended upon the constituency and the wishes of the local people.

Mr. Nehru therefore, referred the matter to the Travancore Cochin Congress. The State Congress wrote to Mr. Nehru stating that they did not approve of the policy of not opposing Dr. Matthai, if he stood as an independent candidate, but if he was prepared to take the Congress ticket, no one would oppose him.

It appeared Dr. Matthai was not prepared to accept the Congress ticket and the State Congress said that they would oppose him. Mr. Nehru could not override the province and the constituency in this matter.

Travel By I.A.F. Planes

In reply to a question about the use of I.A.F. plane by the ministers, Mr. Nehru said that he was experiencing "continuous difficulties by the kind of rules" that had been framed for him against his wishes in the matter." "I am not allowed to travel by ordinary service", said Mr. Nehru, "and I am not allowed to travel by any plane excepting by Air Force plane."

He was told that the President of the United States had enormous powers, but his word was not obeyed in regard to security arrangements for him. Like the President, he could not pass orders about himself. Whenever he travelled some kind of payment would have to be made by Government for that purpose. If he went by ordinary plane, it would cost the Government more, the normal practice in some countries was that a certain number of Air Force planes were kept at the disposal of members of the Government.

The Air Force planes had to undertake certain hours of flying regularly. Those planes were placed at the service of members of the government. The cost involved was small, because the planes had to fly for certain hours for practice In a small way, the Defence Ministry here had started with three aircraft which were placed at the disposal of the members of the Government for special purpose, more especially for the president, the Prime Minister and Defence Minister. There was some kind of adjustment of accounts and charges were made for petrol etc. This procedure in regard to account had been clarified now.

A correspondent asked whether it would not be a remedy if those planes were also placed at the disposal of leaders of other political parties Mr. Nehru replied: "they will have to wait till they are members of the Government."

Payment By Congress

There was no question of the Congress not paying for the flights connected with election purposes. If he, as Congress President, toured by the Air Force plane the Congress would pay for the flight. But if somebody else accompanied for security measures why should Congress pay for it. "I do not want Congress to pay for it. Those who come will have to pay," he added.

Reply To Mookerjee

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru today replied to the charges brought by the Jan Sangh about malpractices in the municipal election in Delhi.

He said, Dr. Mookerjee's language "is rather loose occasionally. When the charges were made we asked for specific instances to be enquired into. One thing that was pointed out to me was that some ballot boxes had wider slit and some narrow slit. Ballot boxes with wide slight were given to Congress candidates and the boxes with narrow slit to other parties. I enquired into these. I found that it was perfectly true that about 25 per cent of the boxes had narrow slit, but that they were distributed evenly to all parties."

He also deprecated religion being introduced in politics. Yesterday some members of the Hindu Mahasabha or some like organisation said that "to vote for the Congress is to commit the sin of cow slaughter."

Asked about his proposed seven week election tour, Pandit Nehru said: "I am not going away for seven weeks. I cannot do that as a matter of fact, I cannot be away even for a week."

What was suggested by him was, he explained, that in the course of seven weeks, he would naturally go to other parts of the country on an electioneering tour and come back. No final or definite programme of his tour had been drawn up yet, he said

No Caretaker Govt.

A question was put to him on his attitude about the setting up of a caretaker government for the time being, in order to enable ministers to go out on electioneering tours.

Pandit Nehru said that his reaction was on the whole unfavourable to such a proposal. In his opinion, the question of a caretaker government for the time being did not arise. But he was sorry some people in the country were still thinking that the British were still ruling the country.

Stop Press

BOMB EXPLODES

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 3 (PTI-Reuter): A bomb exploded here today shattering the main entrance and windowpanes of Peuser—Argentina's leading publishing firm and the publishers of Eva Peron's book, "Meaning Of My Life."

The premises are in busy San Martin street, city's banking and office centre. no casualties occurred.

IRAN DROPS SPECIAL DELEGATION

TEHERAN, Nov. 3 (PTI-Reuter): Persia, faced with grave financial difficulties, had decided not to send a special delegation from Teheran to Paris for the United Nations General Assembly. Instead the government has instructed Persian diplomats now in Europe to represent their country at Assembly sessions

Suez Deadlock

(Continued from page 13)

it is not clear to what kind of initiative I can take except to express my goodwill and my desire to help wherever possible.

Question: "Does not the despatch of fresh British troops to Egypt constitute a war effort?"

Mr. Nehru: "When you use troops it is a war-like measure. It is not a peaceful measure."

There is no reason why the Suez canal should not be completely under Egyptian political sovereignty. Yet international arrangements can be made by the countries concerned, in which, of course, Egypt will play a very important part herself, for traffic and other things which will not interfere with that national authority.

Question: Do you view the Egyptian question as one of Common wealth defence?

Mr. Nehru: "Not to my mind."

Question: "Australia has agreed to participate in the proposed Middle East Pact because Australia thinks that it is interested in the maintenance of communications. Will India be interested in that way in that pact?"

Mr. Nehru: "We have not interfered or come in Europe with regard to the Atlantic Pact. We were not called upon to associate ourselves with it in any way. There were talks about a Pacific Pact on the same lines. We did not think that it was necessary or would lead to peace which was the main aim.

Satyagraha

Question: "The first lieutenant of the general who launched the non-co-operation movement in India, what do you think of Egypt trying to imitate India's weapon of non-co-operation?"

Mr. Nehru: "It is no function of mine—in fact it would be impertinence to advise another country. It is better than a violent method. It is always much easier to solve the problem that way."

PT. NEHRU ON KASHMIR WAR BILL

(Continued from page 13)

her army after Pakistan had taken the first step.

Dr. Graham, Mr. Nehru added noticed that India had gone pretty far by agreeing to withdraw far more than the bulk of her forces.

Mr. Nehru reaffirmed that the Constituent Assembly in Kashmir did not come in the way of a decision by the Security Council. The Constituent Assembly had a perfect right to declare its views in regard to it, he said.

"For my part—not that I have any doubt about the views of the people of Kashmir but because I want to put an end to this business of doubt by others —I would welcome a plebiscite as early as possible there. I have no doubt what the result of the plebiscite would be. Let us have it as early as possible and done with it. We stand by our commitments to the security council completely."

Question about a suggestion that Dr. Graham should have more time to explore the possibilities of a settlement of the Kashmir issue, Mr. Nehru replied, "certainly he will have all the help we can give him".

Kashmir War Bill

A correspondent asked whether Dr. John Matthai's statement that India was spending about rupees thirty-five to forty crores on Kashmir every year was correct.

Mr Nehru said that first of all, he had no desire to enter into an argument with ex-members of his Government. "It is not becoming of them or for me. Secondly, Dr Matthai was somewhat "out of date". Dr. Matthai might, perhaps, talk with some authority of the period that he was here. Thirdly, Mr. Nehru said, "I do not think it is correct to say that we are spending large sums of money because wherever it is, we have to spend money on the upkeep of the army We are not fighting. The money spent is for the upkeep of the armed forces. You may say that money will be saved, if we reduce our army. That is a separate proposition We certainly could save money by demobilizing our army to a certain extent. We probably would have demobilised, as we did last year. In 1950 we demobilised fifty-two thousand men and it was our intention to demobilise one hundred thousand in 1951. But after just beginning the second process we stopped it because of the critical situation."

Sterling Balances Safe

Answering questions about the outcome of the British general elections, the Prime Minister said, he did not anticipate any difficulty with the new British Government in matters of common interest. "There has been some reference in the Indian press to the past records of the leaders of the present U. K. Government in relation to India. I think that is only of a historic significance and of no present significance to us".

He told a questioner that he did not think any attempts would be made by the present British Government to scale down India's sterling balances.

The Prime Minister said that the Government of India were having no trouble with China in regard to boundary or border. As regards China's official map showing part of India as Chinese territory, he said, those maps were old and the Chinese Government had asked India not to pay the slightest attention to them.

Relations With China

Mr. Nehru said, the Indo-Tibetan trade has lessened since occupation of Tibet by the Chinese but he thought it would grow again as things were settling down. "so far as our mission in Lhasa and our trade with Tibet are concerned. our mission is there and our trade continues".

Referring to the recent visit to India of the Burmese Prime Minister Mr. Thakin Nu, Mr Nehru said Burma would adopt more or less the same line as India in regard to a bilateral peace treaty with Japan. India and Burma could make a declaration ending the state of war with Japan only after the San Francisco Treaty was ratified by a substantial number of countries concerned.

Japan would then be in a position as an independent country to deal with Burma and India and they could have proper diplomatic intercourse by exchanging ambassadors.

Educating Indians On Agriculture

MUNSHI'S SUGGESTIONS

NEW DELHI, November 3 (PTI).

MR. K. M. MUNSHI, India's Minister for Food and Agriculture, said here today that Indian agriculture at present faced a three-fold problem; namely the creation of a well-equipped agriculture worker; to make the educated soil-minded and to break down the psychological barrier in the minds of Indian farmers.

Addressing a conference which opened here today to consider the reorganisation of agricultural education Mr. Munshi said the country could solve the problem only in three ways:

1. Making our agricultural graduate not a would-be officer, but an agricultural extension worker or a highly trained practical farmer.

2. Setting up a council of agricultural education, so that education in agriculture may not be isolated from the needs of the country, and

3. Replanting the philosophy of life of the educated man and woman in the soil and thereby creating a national impulse for agricultural work.

Mr. Munshi disclosed that the Food Foundation would enable India to open five training schools in a short time, where colleges can send some members of their staff to learn how to organise a land army branch in colleges.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, India's Education Minister, addressing the conference, appealed to all educationists in the country to give an agricultural bias to school education in the country and introduce practical work in farms in agricultural education in Universities.

SPEAKERS AND ELECTIONS

Nehru's Letter To Madras Premier

MADRAS, Nov. 3 (PTI): Prime Minister Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru has suggested that Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in India should stand for election either as party candidates or as independents.

In a communication to the Madras Chief Minister Mr. P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, Mr. Nehru says: "A question has arisen as to whether Speakers of Legislative Assemblies should stand as party candidates or as independents. Some of the Speakers are of opinion that they should stand as independents and should not be opposed. There can be, of course, no guarantee that there will be no opposition.

"We have given careful consideration to this matter, and we are clearly of the opinion, that Speakers should stand for election like other candidates, either as party candidates or as independents, who are liable to be opposed. Any other course is full of difficulties and would mean that if a person is chosen as Speaker once, he should continue as such for the rest of his life."

"I want to make this clear so that there might be no misapprehensions and I should like you to inform your Speaker of this."

Mr. J. Shivashanmukham Pillai, Speaker of the Madras Assembly told PTI this evening that he would consider the matter in the light of Mr. Nehru's communication and announce his decision in a day or two.

MYSORE JAN SANGH'S DECISION

BANGALORE, Nov. 3. (H.S.): A decision to contest all seats in Mysore State Assembly as well as the House of People in the ensuing general elections, was taken at a meeting of the District Presidents and Secretaries of Bharatiya Jan Sangh of Mysore held here.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. G. Parameshwarayya, President of the Karnatak Jan Sangh and former Chief Justice of Mysore. Men with sterling moral character should be selected as candidate, it was decided at this meeting.

Delhi report says:—

Mr. A. Jabhar Khan, ex-Colonel of the Hyderabad State Army through a leter to the office of the Delhi Bharatiya Jan Sangh, has applied for its membership.

N.W.F.P. ELECTIONS

LAHORE, Nov. 3, (PTI): The North West Frontier Province Muslim League Parliamentary Board today awarded tickets to 84 candidates to fight all the Muslim constituencies in the province in the coming general elections beginning from November 28.

The number of applicants was in the neighbourhood of 400. Those given tickets include two journalists and a woman.

The Chief Minister and President of the Provincial Muslim League, Abdul Qayum Khan, will fight elections from two constituencies, one in Peshawar Cantonment area and another in the Hazara District.

SECUNDERABAD, November 3 (UPI): The Ophthalmic and I.N.T Hospital at Asafnagar has been named after Srimati Sarojini Naidu, instead of Srimati Kamala Nehru.

FINANCES FOR MINOR PORTS

Proposal For Sharing Expenditure

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE National Harbour Board concluded discussion on Shri S. Nanjundiah's report on the survey of minor ports in India at its second session in Bombay this morning.

After considering ways and means of financing the proposed improvements to minor ports, estimated to cost Rs. 2.5 crores, members of the Board generally felt that 50 per cent. of the expenditure should be borne by the State Governments and the balance met partly by the Central Government and partly by levying a small surcharge on wharfage on imports and exports passing through ports.

It was agreed that the State Governments should examine the detailed proposals made by Shri Nanjundiah in Part II of his report with regard to individual ports and submit to the Government of India, not later than January 31, 1952, a report embodying their proposals and indicating the phasing of the development programme during the next five years. The report would be placed before the third meeting of the Board, which, it is expected, will be held within six months.

The Board strongly felt that the construction of a dry-dock at Vizagapatam was desirable and that the question of providing the necessary finances for it needed detailed examination in the light of the use which the dry-dock would be put to by the Vizagapatam yard and that a report on the matter should be laid before the Board at its next meeting.

CENTRAL ORGANISATION

With regard to the setting up of a central port organisation the Board felt that ultimately there should be at the Centre a small number of technical offices to give advice on the requirements of minor ports but that, meanwhile, a beginning should be made by making available to minor ports but that, meanwhile a beginning should be made by making available to minor ports technical advice from the existing major ports organisations on a regional basis. A concrete scheme to this effect is to be prepared by the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust to be tried out for a year.

The Board accepted the recommendations of Shri Nanjundiah regarding the need for some measure of uniformity in port dues, an improved accounting system and changes in the administrative set-up.

MAJOR PORT SCHEMES

The question of giving financial assistance to major ports for their development schemes was raised by Shri M. A. Master who pointed out that Bombay alone would require over Rs. 15 crores during the next few years for its essential schemes and that it would be difficult for the Port Trust to find all the funds from their own resources. It was urged that the Central Government should assist either by bearing a part of the expenditure or by giving interest-free loans. It was explained on behalf of the Government of India that while they clearly recognised the need for going ahead with the development schemes of major ports in the immediate future, they should first get from each port authority concrete proposals in respect of its requirements.

The Board took note of the recommendations of the Sailing Vessels Committee and the proposal of the Ministry of Transport, as also the views of the country-craft owners as represented by Shri T. M. Vishram. Attention was particularly devoted to the consideration of measures necessary for giving the maximum possible assistance to country-craft operators in expediting port clearance and giving them vocational training.

Winter Wear From Groundnuts

NEW DELHI, November 3, (PTI): Groundnuts provides a fibre which can be mixed with wool fibre to make excellent winter wear, according to a release of the British Information Services here.

The protein contents of the groundnut meal yields the needed fibre. Groundnut grown in India is good for the purpose, as also that grown in China, South America and British West Africa.

Worsteds, hosiery and hats can be made from the combination of groundnut and woollen fibres.

DEFENCE MINISTER GETS TICKET

Congress Candidates from Punjab

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3 (PTI): Sardar Baldev Singh, India's Defence Minister, is among 17 candidates selected by the Congress Central Election Committee to contest the election to the House of the People from Punjab on Congress ticket.

The Committee has yet to select the Congress candidate for the General Seat from Hoshiarpur. There are fifteen constituencies in Punjab for the House of the People—twelve single-member constituencies and three double-member constituencies—altogether 18 seats.

Apart from the Defence Minister, the list published tonight includes four other sitting members of Parliament Bakshi Tek Chand, Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava, Lala Achint Ram and Gyani Gurmukh Singh Musafir. It also includes two women candidates.

The following persons have been selected as Congress candidates for the House of the People from Punjab by the Central Election Committee:—

AMBALA, SIMLA: Tek Chand (General), KARNAL: Smt. Subhadra Joshi (Gen.), V. Satyavati (Reserved), ROHTAK: Ranbir Singh (Gen.), JHAJJAR-REWARI: Kishorilal Sethi (Gen.), GURGAON: Thakurdas Bhargava (Gen.), HISSAR: Lala Achint Ram (Gen.), FAZILKA-SIRSA: Atma Singh Namdhari (Gen.), FEROZEPORE-LUDHIANA: Mangal Singh (Gen.), Smt. Nihal Kaur (Reserved), NAWAN SHAHR: Baldev Singh (Gen.), JULLUNDUR: Amar Nath Vidyalankar (Gen.), HOSHIARPUR: Pending (Gen.) Ram Das (Reserved), KANGRA: Bakshi Tek Chand (Gen.), GURDASPUR: Udham Singh Nagoke (Gen.), TARAN TARAN: Surjit Singh Majithia (Gen.), AMRITSAR: Surmukh Singh Musafir (Gen.).

Catholics Against I.N. Congress

TRIVENDRUM, Nov. 3, (H.S.): The President of the Catholic Congress, in a statement issued here, has appealed to the Catholic Christians not to vote for the Congress in the forthcoming general elections.

The President, in his appeal, has complained that the Pradesh Congress Committee had ignored the claims of those who alone could represent the Catholic Christians of the State, and had betrayed a biased attitude in granting Congress tickets. The Catholic Bishop of Quilon has also issued a similar statement.

Arriving in Bombay Saturday morning Captain Vedad Burak, who is commanding "Savarona"—a Turkish Training Vessel which is on a five-day cruise to India—paid a courtesy call on the Commodore-in-Charge, Bombay, Commodore R. M. T. Taylor. Captain Burak is seen coming out of the Naval Barracks. Following him is Commodore R. M. T. Taylor.

Revaluation Will Not Help, Says Deshmukh

EXPOSES EVIL LEGACY OF SIR ARCHIBALD ROLAND'S ECONOMIC POLICY

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 3 (H.S.): Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, India's Finance Minister, addressing an election meeting in the local Palace Theatre today, attributed the present economic breakdown to Partition and the crushing effects of the World War II.

Elucidating his point, Mr. Deshmukh said the amount of money in circulation which was 195 crores in 1939 rose to 1200 crores in 1945-46, in order to meet the huge war expenses. In addition to this, economists' forecasts of reappearance of depression similar to that of 1931-39 and consequent unemployment, prompted Sir Archibald Rolands, the then Finance Minister of India to plan wrong economic policy that resulted in more inflation.

Mr. Deshmukh said that the people generally ignored the after-effects of Partition when they blamed the Government. Partition, he continued, was effected within three months giving no time to consider its economic effects. We had to spend 108 crores on the rehabilitation of refugees, 200 crores on Defence, though we had estimated only Rs. 120 crores for the defence of undivided India, he added. Mr. Deshmukh justified the present defence expenses and said that our strong army had helped to keep cordial relations with neighbour nations.

Mr. Deshmukh believed that the food problem would be successfully solved within the coming six years after the implementation of the Five Year Plan of extensive water supply. The Government, he said, had been successful in solving the cloth problem to a great extent and in bringing to light the black-market money, and proposed to control the share markets.

In reply to one of the questions asked by the audience, Mr. Deshmukh said that devaluation had considerably helped our foreign trade and revaluation would not help to better our economic position.

DESHMUKH ON PROHIBITION

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 3 (PTI).

The Finance Minister of India, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, said at a press conference today that the working of Prohibition in States where it had been enforced, should be reviewed by committees as had been done in Madhya Pradesh He emphasised however, he was not opposed to Prohibition in principle.

Mr. Deshmukh revealed that the Government of India had asked the Bombay Government "not to hurry up" with their Prohibition programme but the Bombay Government could not comply with their request as it had already gone far in its execution.

Mr Deshmukh emphasised the the necessity of solving the population problem in the country and hoped that different women associations in India would attempt to popularise Birth Control.

Socialists' Objectives In Elections

ASOKA MEHTA'S STATEMENT

NAGPUR, Nov. 3 (PTI).

THE Socialist leader, Mr. Asoka Mehta, said here today that the party was going ahead in a systematic way to contest 2,000 seats in the General Elections. They had already selected 1,500 candidates.

The west zone wing of the Central Parliamentary Board of the Socialist Party meeting here today and tomorrow would select between 200 to 300 candidates from Saurashtra, Bombay state excluding Maharashtra, Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh. A list of 150 candidates for the state Assembly of Madhya Pradesh had already been finalised. The remaining number of candidates would be selected shortly.

All top-ranking leaders of the party are contesting the elections. A decision about Mr. Jayaprakash Narain, who is keen on remaining out and doing the party work, will be taken when Socialist leaders meet at Delhi informally on November 9.

SOCIALIST APPROACH

Explaining the Socialist Party's approach to the elections Mr. Mehta said: "Our participation in elections is not for winning seats. We are far more interested in the political education of the people, the building up of the Socialist movement and the building up of the party organisation. We are absolutely confident, irrespective of the seats we win, we shall emerge as the strongest political force in India".

On the election alliances, Mr. Asoka Mehta said that defections in the K M P Party had hindered the growth of that party on a stable basis and to that extent, development of the proposed alliance between the Socialist and the Praja parties had not taken place.

Mr. Asoka Mehta said the party had entered into an alliance with the Scheduled Castes Federation in Maharashtra and Bombay City and together they would contest 160 seats. The Scheduled Castes Federation would contest all reserved seats for scheduled castes in Maharashtra and Bombay City. They would also put up one candidate from each district for general constituencies.

Congress-Socialist Contest In N. Kanara

KARWAR, Nov. 3.

A KEEN Congress-Socialist contest is expected for the only seat to the House of the People from North Kanara the southern-most district of Bombay State.

The Congress candidate is Mr. Joachim Alva, a member of Parliament and journalist. The Socialist candidate is Mr. Dinker Desai, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and President of the Bombay Servants of India Society.

Mr. Desai hails from Ankola taluka in North Kanara district, a factor which is likely to be exploited by his supporters. Mr. Alva's candidature was supported by a majority of the district Congress workers, who had before them the minority point of view that they should prefer to have a candidate hailing from the district. The Congress Central Election Committee endorsed the candidature of Mr. Alva.

The election campaign on behalf of the Congress and Socialists has not yet got into stride.

The Congress is expected to launch its campaign in full vigour in a week's time.

Each of the five seats in the state Assembly from the district will be contested by Congress, Socialist, Communist and Independent candidates.

The communists claim to have pockets of kisan supporters in parts of the district but a spokesman of the party here said they were handicapped for lack of funds.

BOMBAY, Nov. 3, (UPI): Shri S. K. Patil is leaving for Calcutta on Monday November 5 to attend the meeting of the Central Board of film censors.

Socialist-S.F.C. Election Pact

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shri M. Harris in the course of a statement says:—

I am happy to announce that an electoral alliance has been reached between the Socialist Parties of Maharashtra and Bombay City and the Scheduled Castes Federation According to this alliance both the parties have pledged their mutual support to candidates put up by them.

So far as the City of Bombay is concerned the Socialist candidates will receive the support of the Federation and the candidates put up by the Federation for the two seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes for the State Assembly and Dr. Ambedkar, who is contesting the reserved seat from the House of the People from Bombay North will receive the support of the Socialist Party.

In Maharashtra the two parties will similarly support candidates put up by them.

Ratnagiri D.L.B President

RATNAGIRI, Nov. 3, (H.S.): Mr. B. N. Savant, a leading Congress worker, was elected President of the Ratnagiri District Local Board when the newly elected Board met here today.

AKOLA, Nov 3 (H.S.): It is reliably learnt that Sathi Sapkal, a local Socialist worker has resigned from the primary membership of the Socialist Party, and is likely to join the United Front of Leftists sponsored by the Communists.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

Previous Closing	39.01
Today's Opening	39.10
Difference	+8
Today's Closing	39.18
Difference	+17

New York Cotton Market will remain closed on 6th and 12th inst. on account of election.

U.K. Abrogated Treaty First

EGYPTIAN MINISTER'S CHARGES

PARIS, November 3 (UPA).

THE British were the first to abrogate the 1936 treaty with Egypt, Egyptian Foreign Minister Salal el Din Bey told a correspondent of the French Conservative afternoon newspaper, Le Monde.

In an interview in Cairo with the correspondent of Le Monde the Foreign Minister said, "Our national cause is evident and logical as well as legitimate and just. We are smothered under the weight of British occupation which weighs heavily on us for the past 70 years. This occupation concentrated all its efforts to maintain our weakness and to be able to take by this weakness the pretext of its prolongation.....

"Concerning the Sudan it forms since the early days of history a natural unit geographically and economically with Egypt without counting on blood ties, race culture, language and religion which united the Egyptians with their Sudan compatriots. The English had not taken hold in the Sudan before the Occupation of Egypt. Their position in the Sudan is a result of this occupation. It must naturally end with the cessation of the occupation.

Seeking Acheson's Good Offices

CAIRO, Nov. 3 (UPA): It was reported reliably on Friday night that Egyptian Foreign Minister Saleh el-Din Pasha has instructed his assistants, who have already left for Paris, to arrange an early meeting with United States Secretary of State Dean Acheson to discuss the Anglo-Egyptian deadlock.

Sources stated that Saleh el-Din will try to clarify the situation with Acheson before any contact was made between him and the British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

ISRAEL REDS SUPPORT EGYPT'S CASE

TEL AVIV, Nov. 3. (PTI-Reuter): Thousands of extreme left Israelis last night heard Communist and Mapam (United Labour Party) leaders undertake to oppose and fight Israel's inclusion in the projected Middle East Defence Organisation.

The crowd cheered when a Communist speaker praised the "anti-imperialist struggle of the Egyptian masses against foreign oppression".

The occasion was a celebration of the 34th Anniversary of the October revolution organised by the "Israeli league for friendship with the U S S R."

Among the speakers was the Soviet Minister in Israel M Pabel Erchov.

NEW STATUS TO GERMANY

BONN: West Germany and the Western allies reached agreement "on many essential points" of a draft general treaty to give Germany a new status of partnership in the Western world, an official communique said here last night.

Nazi Youths Out Again

VIENNA, Nov. 3 (PTI-Reuter): Youths carrying flaming torches marched up to the war memorial during the All Saints Day homage ceremony here on Thursday and threw off their raincoats and revealed illegal Nazi uniforms.

They were dispersed by police.

The incident occurred while a wreath was being laid on the memorial by the League of Independents, a party relying for support mainly on former Nazis.

Five members of the National Youth Movement all wearing Nazi uniforms have been arrested.

Slump In British Securities

NO BOOM AS EXPECTED

LONDON, Nov 3 (PTI-Reuter): British Government securities yesterday dived to their lowest levels since the outbreak of war, highlighting another day of slump on the London Stock Exchange because of threatened economy measures.

Some of these gilt-edged securities, including the three and half per cent war loan, the biggest since issue, fell to the lowest level on record.

Earlier another 200 million sterling had been lopped off Stock Exchange values, bringing to about 800 million sterling the total sum wiped off in the week since the general election. This is instead of the boom which had been expected to follow a Conservative victory.

Treasury two and half per cent bonds, issued at 105 years ago, fell below 63. Investors in this Prime Government security have lost nearly 2/5ths of their capital.

Other sections were obsessed by fears that the speeches in Parliament next week by Prime Minister Mr. Winston Churchill and the Chancellor of the Excequer, Mr. R. A. Butler, would disclose unpalatable facts and unpalatable measures.

American banking statistics made upto last Wednesday implied that Britain's gold losses last month were even faster than the record rate of L35 17-4534.

A few leading industrial and copper shares rallied slightly at the close unconvincingly.

At the opening today, the better tone of wall street had caused a little hardness but this soon wore off.

Almost the only sections to resist the general slump were German and Peruvian bonds.

SHARING TECHNICAL SKILL

India Gets 32 Experts and 247 Fellowships

NEW DELHI, November 2.

Under the various schemes of technical assistance from foreign countries India has so far obtained 32 experts and trainee facilities for 247 persons. The experts and the facilities have been made available to India under (a) the Point-4 Agreement with the United States of America, (b) the technical co-operation scheme of the Colombo Plan and (c) by the specialised agencies of the United Nations.

Fifteen experts from the U.S.A. have come under the Point-4 Agreement, four from the various Commonwealth countries under the Colombo Plan and 13 from the specialised agencies of the United Nations. Of the training facilities already offered to 24 Indians, 44 offers came from the U.S.A under Point-4, 112 from various Commonwealth countries under the Colombo Plan and 91 from the U.N. specialised agencies.

INDIA'S OFFERS

While India has thus received experts and training facilities she has also sent, in fulfilment of her obligation as a member country of the Colombo Plan, some of her own experts to foreign countries. Special training facilities have also been offered to them. An Indian expert on sericulture is working in Ceylon. Offers of training facilities have been made to Ceylon, Nepal and Pakistan.

IKE TO MEET TRUMAN

Major Changes In Nato's Objectives

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (PTI-Reuter): General Eisenhower will discuss with President Truman next week proposals for major changes in the time table, objectives and method of building west European defences and rearmament, it was learned authoritatively here today.

The new Eisenhower plan would mean that the North Atlantic forces under his supreme command in Western Europe would be prepared for combat and fully equipped many months ahead of the present time table.

The basic philosophy of the Eisenhower plan is that 20 fighting-ready divisions "in the hand" by July 1952 are worth more than 60 divisions "in the bush" of plans for 1954.

WRIT AGAINST CUSTOMS COLLECTOR

Madras Businessman's Plea To Court

MADRAS, Nov. 3 (PTI): A petition for the issue of a writ against the Collector of Customs, Madras, directing him to permit the import of certain drugs under the Open Licence Nov 21 and 23 was admitted by the Chief Justice Mr. P. V. Rajamannar and Mr. Justice T. L. Venkatarama Ayyar at the Madras High Court today.

The petition was filed by Mr. T. Durairajan, a local business man and their lordships ordered notice to be issued to the respondent returnable within three weeks.

The petitioner contended that the Customs authorities at Calcutta were allowing free import of Listerine liquid and Woodwards Gripe Water on the ground that these articles effectively contained small proportion of boric acid and sodium bycarbonate, whose preparation was permitted to be imported under O.G.L. Similarly, the Calcutta Customs authorities also permitted the import of Cuticura Ointment on the ground that it contained a small quantity of thenol, whose preparation was also permitted to be imported under O. G. L. The petitioner spomitted that the Customs authorities at Madras had, however, declined to accept this interpretation of the O. G. L. and allow similar imports at Madras. This, the petitioner contended, violated Article 14 of the Constitution guaranteeing equality before law.

The petitioner, therefore, pleaded for the issue of a suitable writ and said that his appeal against the action of the Collector of Customs of Madras to the import control authorities and the Union Minister for Industries and Commerce had been of no avail.

OIL FIND IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

CALGARY, Nov 3 (PTI-Reuter): Oil has been found for the first time in British Columbia after a 30-year search, it was announced here yesterday.

One official said "This is a very big announcement. The ultimate possibilities are tremendous."

Pacific Petroleums Limited, an affiliate of the Canadian Atlantic Oil Company, said the oil had been struck near Fort St. John in the Peace River area of northeast British Columbia.

U.S. FOOD, ARMS TO INDO-CHINA

PARIS, Nov. 3 (PTI-Reuter): French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman said last night the United States would probably soon "go further" than just supplying arms and food to the French forces in Indo-China.

In a by-election speech at Rennes (Britanny) M. Schuman said: "In Indo-China we have strengthened our position. We have persuaded the United States after a long hesitation to supply us with arms and food and they will probably go beyond that in the near future."

BAN ATOM BOMB: CALL FOR 5-POWER PACT

Peace Council Appeal

VIENNA, November 3 (PTI-Reuter).

PROFESSOR J. CROWTHER, former Chairman of the British Peace Council, told the World Peace Council here last night, that the severest blow to warmongers was the recent vote in Australia against banning the Communist Party.

He said those who "landed" such direct blows did most for peace.

"We must carry the struggle into the warmongers camp and force them to agree to a reduction of armaments" he added.

Chairman of last night session was the Chinese delegate Kuo Mo Jo.

Ilya Ehrenberg, the Soviet writer, appealed to the Council for its support in the banning of atomic weapons and the immediate calling of a meeting to conclude a five-power peace pact.

He said Russia "is not disturbed by the fact that much in America is not to the taste of the Soviet people."

"We may be critical of its economic system or its way of life but we want to live in peace with America as it is" he said.

BAN ATOM BOMB

"We Soviet people demanded the abolition of atomic weapons not because we are weak and fear atomic bombs but because we want to save all cities— Soviet, Chinese and American—from destruction". Mr. Ehrenberg added.

"We propose therefore the Governments of the five great powers be requested at once to begin talks on a peace pact beginning with disarmament and the banning of atomic weapons."

He added that the Russians wanted agreement not only with those who agreed with them but with "those who like the American economic structure, the monarchical system of Britain or the political habits of France."

Mr. Ehrenberg said the British Broadcasting Corporation recently opposed the banning of atomic weapons on the grounds that America had more atom bombs than Russia.

"They (the BBC) have forgotten that Russia's bombs will in any case be sufficient to turn a country which serves as an aircraft carrier for launching atomic bombardments into a new Hiroshima" he said.

IMPORT RIGHTS TO CEYLONESE

Government's Decision

COLOMBO, Nov. 3 (PTI-Reuter): The Ceylon Government has decided to grant exclusive rights to Ceylonese businessmen in future on imports from Germany and Japan, usually reliable sources said here.

Trade sources said they believed the Government would introduce a system of import licensing on goods from the two countries.

Meanwhile, the present step had been taken to help Ceylonese businessmen, particularly newcomers, who have been adversely affected by the relaxation on import controls, the sources said.

Newcomers in the country's trade and business dealings have been urging the "Ceylonisation" of trade, pointing out that owing to "heavy competition" from established business houses, mostly foreign-owner, they had been compelled to give up their trade with other countries.

They claimed this had resulted in heavy losses and following their plans the Government appointed a ministerial committee of four to go into the matter.

WORLD INDUSTRIES FAIR IN CITY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3 (PTI): The International Industries Fair is expected to open at Bombay on December 21, 1951 and will be held in the spacious Lloyd Recreation Ground, it is officially announced here.

The Fair, which is open to all countries, will last for 45 days. Although it is being organised by some private industrialists, the Government of India, in view of its importance to Indian industry, have extended to it their patronage.

New Series Of A-Tests Soon

LAS VEGAS (Nevada), Nov. 3 (UPA): The present series of atomic tests were expected to end within a week and will be followed immediately by a new series to determine effects of atomic weapons upon military equipment and material, the Atomic Energy Commission said on Friday night.

An AEC spokesman said that the new blasts were designated as "Effects Tests" and were ordered at the request of the military in order to test tanks, guns, planes and all other weapons and equipment used by the military forces in order to permit them, if necessary, to be re-designed or strengthened for the new atomic era in warfare.

The AEC announcement said that atomic scientists will remain in charge of the detonations with the military telling them what they want to test and experts providing the explosions.

No definite date for the new series of "Effects Tests" has been set but it was indicated that they probably would start later this month at the Frenchman's Flat testing grounds.

From other sources it was learned that the scientists still do not feel that the stockpile of atomic weapons and raw materials for nuclear fission are large enough to permit routine military drills involving atomic charges.

SHEIKH ABDULLAH IS PARTY CHIEF

National Conference Election

SRINAGAR, Nov. 3 (PTI): The National Conference Assembly Party today elected Sheikh Abdullah its leader.

Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed and Maulana Syed were elected Deputy leader and Secretary respectively.

Mr. Rampira Saraf will be the treasurer of the party. The new executive includes seven other members.

GURUVAYUR TEMPLE NOT TO BE TAKEN OVER

MADRAS, Nov. 3 (PTI): The Madras Government have decided not to take any further action regarding the notification of the Guruvayur temple in South Malabar under the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act in view of certain legal difficulties.

When their Lordships Satyanarayanan Rao and Rajagopalan took up for hearing yesterday the applications filed on behalf of various temples and mutts, including the Guruvayur temple, for the issue of writs of certiorari questioning the validity of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, the Advocate-General informed the Court that the State Government were not going to take dp any further action in pursuance of the notification of the Guruvayur temple dated August 9, 1950.

The administration of the temple would, therefore, be carried on under the existing scheme, the Advocate-General added.

On the request of Mr. M K. Nambiar, Counsel for the petitioner, the Court posted further hearing of the case to November 5.

The Head Lama of Ladakh Kaushak Bakula, will leave for Delhi on November 8 on his way to Khatmandu where relics of Buddha and his two disciples will arrive on November sixth.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Kartik Shud 5, 2008
Muslim: Safar 3, 1371
Parsi: Khordad 3, 1321
Sunrise: 6-40 a.m.
Sunset: 6-05 p.m.
Hightide: 13-08, 14-16
Lowtide: 09-14, 20-56

Today's Engagements

PUBLIC RECEPTION: Residents of Dadar-Matunga-Sion to give a reception to Gopalaswamy Ayyangar 6.30 p.m. at the Indian Gymkhana Grounds, Brahminwadia, Matunga, G.I.P.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Bellasis Road B.I.T. Chawl compound election meeting 8-30 p.m

GAWDE SATKAR SAMITTEE: Reception to G. G. Gawde 4 p.m. at Aryan Education Society's High School near Opera House Tram Terminus.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA SARADA PEETHA: His Holiness Sri Swami Sharvanandaji to speak on "Cultural Heritage of India" 6 p.m. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Lecture in Tamil by Mr. P. C. V. Iyer on "How to avoid sickness and reduce doctor's bills" 6 p.m. Sangham premises, King's Circle

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "Through the Gate of Death", Jehangir Wadia Bldg. 6.15 p.m.

LAKSHIKSHAN CYAKHYAN MALA: series of lectures at Talmaki Wadi Tardeo Road will be inaugurated at 7 p.m. by Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas

SKANTHASHASHTI DAY: Ekadesa Rudhrabishekam, Subramaniya Gayatri Homam 5 5 a.m. to 9 a.m. Kramarchana Shanmukarchanam 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

SRI—VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on: "How Self uses Mind in life and in Yoga." Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m

BHARAT NATYA KALA MANDIR: Miss Malathi (Daughter of Shri L. S. Vaidyanathan, M.A., F.I.A., J.P.) and Miss Jayalakshmi (Daughter of Shri K. S. Venkateswaran), Pupils of the Kala Mandir, will give a Recital of Classical Bharatha Natyam and Abhinayam on Saturday, the 10th inst. at 6-15 p.m., at the Podar College Hall, Matunga.

Thundershowers In Travancore

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Nov. 3: The following is the weather summary for November 3, 1951:—

Thundershowers have been widespread in sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Travancore-Cochin and have occurred locally in Assam, Bihar, and Tamilnad.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Rain or thundershowers will be fairly widespread in south Tamilnad and occur locally in sub-Himalayan West Bengal, north Tamilnad and Travancore-Cochin A few thundershowers are also likely in Assam and Mysore.

According to forecast received from Santa Cruz office, valid till Monday morning dry weather will continue in the region. Day temperatures are likely to continue to be above 100 F. in south Gujarat.

Outlook for the subsequent two days: No large change.

Following is the weather chart recorded at 8-30 hrs on November 3, 1951:—

Ahmednagar	89	60	4.3	+1.9
Allahabad	90	..	0 0.1	—2.2
Ambala	91	63	0 0.1	—0.9
Bangalore	82	66	0 4.9	—1.5
BOMBAY	95	76	0 2.7	+0.1
Calcutta	89	73	0 3.5	—1.2
Hyderabad	87	63	0 4.0	+1.2
Lucknow	90	61	0 0	—0.3
Madras	90	76	0 2.7	—11.2
Mahabalesh-war	79	58	0 11.0	+4.4
Nagpur	89	58	0 4.9	+2.6
Ootacamund	63	51	0 4.2	—4.4
Poona	90	59	0 10.1	+6.5
Simla	61	49	0 0	—1.2

LIQUOR SEIZED FROM COUNTRY CRAFT

Three Men Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A gallon of liquor and over 70 gallons of wash were seized and three men arrested on board a country craft engaged on coastal services yesterday morning by the men of the Prohibition Branch Police.

Police received information that a country craft lying in Kholsa Bunder Reay Road was being used for purposes of manufacturing illicit liquor. When they raided the place they discovered a working still. They also seized a gallon of liquor and 70 gallons of wash.

Three men, Subramian Kitto K. Kumar Singh and Francis Lawrence were arrested.

A painting executed by one of the students of the Institute.

Art Exhibition At Matunga

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An exhibition of paintings executed by amateur art-students of the Rajaram Fine Art Institute at Bhagwathi Bhuvan, Vincent Road, Matunga, has been attracting a large art-loving holiday crowd for the past couple of days.

The exhibition will remain open till November 4, 1951. The Institute which trains students in colour work holds an annual exhibition of the results. Though the works are of budding artists, some of the paintings are remarkable for their colour effect and execution, and in general the specimens exhibited show considerable promise, the design section by Grade students being exceptionally good. Some of the paintings which stand out from the rest are "Mother and Child" by B. S. Kamath, "Arjun and Subhadra" by Pankaj and "Toy Seller" by Anand.

The exhibition also includes pencil drawings, portraits and model work.

RICE PROCUREMENT IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Nov. 3 (PTI): The rice procurement in Madras state this year is expected to reach 90 per cent of the total target of 10 and half lakhs tons, a Civil Supplies Department official stated today.

The state has also far procured 7,92,08 tons representing 75 per cent of the target.

Grass Bank In Bulsar

BULSAR, Nov. 3 (PTI): The Prant Officer here has started a 'Grass Bank" to help poor farmers to take loan or tagavi from Government. The grass will be supplied free of charge to farmers of areas where the fodder situation is very difficult. The bank has so far received 23,000 lbs of grass from merchants free of charge.

TUBE WELLS IN DROUGHT-AREAS

2 Crore Contract Signed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Bombay Government announced today that the rupees two-crore tube-well contract had been signed by them on Thursday with National Tubewells Ltd.

Messrs National Tubewells Ltd. who will construct 400 tubewells in North Gujerat have been asked to expedite the execution of the project in view of the grave water scarcity in Banaskanta, Mehsana and Ahmedabad districts in drought-stricken Gujerat.

It was reported that the firm has given an assurance to Government that the work will be undertaken immediately.

The boring work will be started at once.

FREE SCREENING OF PATIENTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

All cases of persons who are not well-to-do, referred to the Civil Hospitals in Bombay State by private medical practitioners are now being screened free of charge. Well-to-do persons are required to pay the fees prescribed under the Hospital Fee Rules for screening work.

Similarly, screening of all student patients is being done free of charge at the Civil Hospitals.

Shortage Of Iron And Steel

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of Bombay has been receiving complaints from members of the public that demands for iron and steel for purposes other than agricultural are not met quickly. It is explained in this connection that the delay in releases to consumers of these materials becomes unavoidable as the allotments placed at the disposal of the State Government by the Government of India fall short of the demands.

The State non-agricultural quota, which was 10,140 tons in 1950 was reduced to 9,385 tons in 1951; 35 per cent of the quota is reserved for small scale fabricators of goods, leaving the balance of 65 per cent for consumption by the general public. This balance has to be distributed for housing and repairs, public institutions and other non-residential construction purposes in certain fixed proportions. On this basis, the total quota for repairs and building for the current year comes to about 3,660 tons, half of which is utilised in meeting demands from urban areas and the other half for meeting demands from rural areas. The total quantity for the full current year for the smaller towns of the 28 districts of the State is, therefore, 1,830 tons which is no adequate to meet even the urgent and essential demands for repairs.

Freed On Bail

BOMBAY, Saturday: A sweetmeat dealer of Princess Street was cheated on the Hindu New Year Day by a man described by the police as "a notorious cheat of the locality" to the tune of Rs. 375.

Presidency Magistrate, Mr. M J Gordhandas, today ordered him to be released on bail today.

17 DEAD, 37 HURT IN DAMASCUS

DAMASCUS, Nov. 3 (PTI-Reuter): Seventeen people were killed and 37 injured when a bus overturned in a suburb of Damascus yesterday.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

Sunday, Nov. 4:

244 m.—07-40 Prog., 07-45 N M Masani party, G songs, 08-15 M P Wagh, todi, 11-00 Request prog., 11-45 S. Vaze, gaud sarang, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 A H Khan, tabla, 13-40 Week's progs., 13-45 Sunday afternoon prog., 17-30 M P Wagh, puria, 18-10 A K Khan, tabla, 18-30 G T Tilak, lalita gauri, 19-00 Air artist, Kolak compositions, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Instr. trio by air artists, 19-30 G T Tilak, yamankalyan, 19-45 For industrial workers (talk by Dr. P M Joshi), 20-30 G T Tilak, bhoop nat, 20-45 N M Masani party, G songs, 21-15 K music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Jose Iturbi, pianoforte, 22-10 Philharm. orch., 22-50 Elizabeth Schumann, soprano

VARIATIONS, 353 m.— 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 A H Khan, tabla, 08-45 Yogini Joglekar, M songs, 11-00 Hutashani, 12-30 V K Pradhan, thumri, dadra, 13-00 Yogini Joglekar, bhavgeet, 13-30 Nari S., Bhajan, geet, 13-50 A H Khan, thumri, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 S Parab party, abhang, 18-20 For villages in M at 18-50 in K 20-15 Yogini Joglekar, M songs, 20-30 K Kumar, film review, H 20-45 Letters' replies, H, 21-00 Nari S., Geet, ghasal, 21-30 Radio trailer M, 21-45 M P Wagh, thumri 22-00 A H Khan, thumri.

BARODA—AHMEDABAD

250 and 326.1 mm.—08-15 Bhajans, 08-30 M S Joshi, khayal 09-00 For children G, 18-00 R Sutariya, G songs 18-20 J Pandya's works, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), and Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Tute dil (Ahm.), 19-00 M S Joshi, khayal, 19-15 A Yyas' songs, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Sandhya (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 M S Joshi, khayal, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat's music, (Ahm.), 21-15 B J Kavi, geets, 21-30 Dhrupad to geet.

GOA

34.22 m.—8-00 a.m. Hindi film music, 9-30 Music by air, 10-00 Remember when, 10-00 Tropicana, 10-45 Organaires, 11-00 Ten top tunes, 12-00 noon Men behind melody, 12-30 p.m. Music by Roth, 1-30 Salon serenade, 2-00 Hindi request prog., 3-00 Hindi film music, 4-00 N Choutler and his music, 4-30 Concert hall of air, 5-00 I hear Southland singing, 5-15 Bringing Christ to Nation, 5-35 Back to Bible.

CEYLON

18-84, 20.05, 41.72 m.—7-15 a.m. It's good days, 7-30 BBC news, 7-45 Star of today, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of prophecy, 8-45 Round up time, 9-00 Swap shop, 9-30 Your choice, 10-30 Jazz record shop 11-00 Hindi prog 12-00 noon Musical Clock, 12-30 Curtail call 5-00 p.m. Hindi prog., 6-30 Lipton Show (Hindi), 7-00 Festival of waltzes, 7-15 Four stars and starlet, 7-30 Music by Roth, 7-55 Rhodes record of day, 8-00 Famous tenors, 8-30 Melody tours 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of prophecy 10-00 Eventide echoes

SAIGON

18.30 — 19.30, 13.00 — 14.00, 19.30 — 20.30, Gramophone Records asked by or for listeners

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAR SERVICE 16-15 Sports, 18-45 Music from Grand Hotel, 19-45 Concerto, 21-00 Ray's a laugh, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 In town tonight.

EASTERN SERVICE—18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 In Hindi for India, 19-45 For children, 20-15 In Urdu for Pak, 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Letters' replies,

Film Review

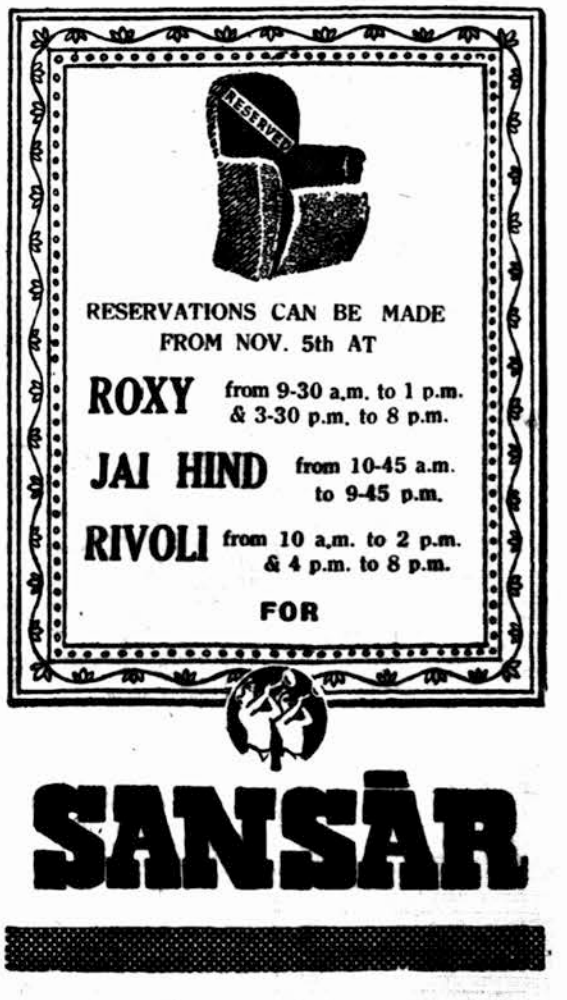
Shri K. Kumar will broadcast a film review in Hindi from All India Radio, Bombay today (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. The programme can be heard on 353 and 61.98 metres.

Interview With Reckless

On November 4 at 9-45 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast an interview in English with Dr. Walter C. Reckless, U.N. Expert on Criminology who is now touring India, at 9-45 p.m today (Sunday). The programme can be heard on 344 and 41.44 metres.

Talk On Turkish Ship

Today (Sunday) at 10-00 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast an eye-witness account of the arrival in Bombay of the Turkish Training Ship "Savarona" The programme will include an interview with the Captain of the Ship and it can be heard on 344 and 41.44 metres.


RESERVED
RESERVATIONS CAN BE MADE FROM NOV. 5th AT
ROXY from 9-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. & 3-30 p.m. to 8 p.m.
JAI HIND from 10-45 a.m. to 9-45 p.m.
RIVOLI from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. & 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.
FOR
SANSAR

TATA STEELS IMPROVE ON BETTER DEMAND

Increased Selling In Dyeings After Early Rise

BOMBAY, Nov. 3.

The Bombay stock exchange displayed steady tone today with improved demand for steel shares. In view of better outlook for the steel industry there is more disposition to buy on declines and the market being well liquidated, quotations recorded moderate gains. The steady tone of the steel section imparted better tone in other sections.

At the opening Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1862-8 and after improving at Rs. 1868-12 steadied at Rs. 1865. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 329 and gained two points at Rs. 331. Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 29-9 and Bengal Steels were done at Rs. 21-5.

Cotton mill shares again ruled steady. Selling being absent small gains were registered. Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 426-4 while Kohinoor mill shares were placed at Rs. 317.

In the miscellaneous section Scindia shares were quoted at Rs. 15-5. Bombay Burmas changed hands at Rs. 575 and Belapur Sugars were done at Rs. 275. Associated Cements were steady at Rs. 178.

Thereafter the price movement was irregular and Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1865 but Bombay Dyeings after advancing at Rs. 427-8 declined at Rs. 421-4.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES			
Bombay Dyeing (7-8) XD	423	12	
Kohinoor (6) XD	316	4	
Century (8)	312	0	
Svadeshi Mills (16)	264	8	
Central India Mills (6)	236	8	
Simplex Mills (17)	268	0	
New Great Eastern (10)	207	8	
Indore (4)	117	8	
Gokak (10)	259	0	
Swan (20)	362	8	
Finlay Mills (16)	266	0	
Morarji (7)	211	4	
Edward (15)	290	0	
Meyer (16)	76	12	
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3	2	
I. United Ord. (0-12-6)	12	7	6
I. United Defd. (0-2)	2	2	0
Madhusudan (7-8)	115	0	
Podar (9)	136	4	
Khatau (14)	199	6	
Standard (15)	263	12	
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (18)	330	0	
Tata Steel Defd. (93-10-6)	1870	0	
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	135	4	
Indian Iron (1)	29	12	
Bengal Steel Corp. (0-10)	21	7	
CEMENT			
Associated Cement (8-8)	178	0	
INDUSTRIES			
Burma (10) XD	576	14	
Belapur (12-8)	275	0	
Shivrajpur (1-12)	47	4	
Scindia Steam	15	6	
Premier Construction (4)	91	8	
Tata Chemical	13	5	
Tata Oil (1)	41	0	
British India Corp.	10	3	
India Copper	2	14	
Wimco (11)	221	14	
Alcock (17-8)	320	0	
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (3)	152	0	
Tata Power (25)	1570	0	
Andhra Valley (30)	1560	0	

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	56	0	0
Phoenix (6)	135	0	0
Indian Mfg (40)	370	0	0
Kurla (7-8)	120	10	0
Colaba (8)	100	0	0
New City (11)	195	0	0
Minerva (12)	122	8	0
Bradbury (100) XD	602	8	0
Bharat (28)	21	0	0
Bharucha	4	0	0
Mysore (3)	152	8	0
Model Mills (5)	177	8	0
Dawn	63	8	0
Laxmi (27-8)	597	8	0
Vishnu Cotton	200	0	0
Western	3750	0	0
Sholapur	3050	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (0-8)	25	8	0
Hindustan Mills (135)	3700	0	0
Tata Mills (2)	118	8	0
Ahmedabad Advance (8)	200	0	0
Sassoon Silk (2-10)	31	0	0
New Union Mills (0-8)	25	8	0
Madhusudan S (2-8)	21	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (14)	190	0	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	50	0	0
Berar	301	4	0
Victoria Mills	225	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	116	14	0
Surat Electric (4-8)	131	4	0
Broach (0-8)	5	12	0
Amalgamated (0-12)	10	14	0
Bombay Suburban	141	14	0
Bombay Suburban (New)	96	0	0
Nagpur Electric (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Electric Supply	128	0	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial Bank (40)	1876	4	0
Imperial Bank (10)	466	4	0
Central New (2)	78	0	0
Central New (3) XD	77	0	0
Bank of India (4)	170	0	0
Union (0-6)	7	1	0
Baroda (2-8)	131	0	0
Dena Bank (1-8)	36	0	0
United Commercial (1-12)	41	8	0
Jaipur Bank (1-8)	27	0	0
Hindustan Commercial (1)	16	0	0
Mysore Bank (8)	290	0	0
Eastern Bank	75	0	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (125)	4500	0	0
Empire (10)	496	4	0
New India (2)	48	12	0
Jupiter (0-12)	8	12	0
Vulcan (0-10)	12	4	0
Ind. Mercantile (2)	42	0	0
Universal	8	8	0
B. I. G	15	2	0
Neptune	5	12	
Industrial and Prud	28	8	0
New Great	19	0	0
All-India General	6	1	6
RAILWAY SHARES			
G. P. (2)	104	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Bombay Steam (10)	245	0	0
Bombay Burma New (4)	221	4	0
Burma Petrol	1	7	3
Mackenzie (6)	57	8	0
Port Canning (2)	30	4	0
Kemp & Co (30)	433	12	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	91	8	0
Industrial Invest Trust (4)	75	0	0
Dharamsey Chemical (4)	63	0	0
Mukund Iron	4	6	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	12	4	0
Alembic (15)	120	0	0
Supreme Industries	85	0	0
Bombay Uganda	54	0	0
Indian Cement (1937)	30	2	0
Walchand Nagar Ind (12)	155	0	0
United Motor	30	2	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	40	0	0
Gujerat Motor	19	0	0
Sardar Carbonic XD	525	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Petrelle Batteries	43	0	0
National Rayon	71	0	0
Bombay Cycle	20	0	0
Jost Co	79	4	0
Digvijay Cement	73	8	0
Jam Wire			
Phalton (8) XD	115	8	0
Polson	104	8	0
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (6)	191	0	0
Bengal Steel			
Indian Iron	106	8	0
Andhra Valley	1192	8	0
Tata Power	1272	8	0
Hydro-Electric	121	14	0
Bombay Steamer	225	0	0
Central India	542	8	0
Swadeshi Mills	129	6	0
Vishnu Mills	660	0	0
Laxmi	258	12	0
New Great Mills	215	0	0
Podar Mills	95	0	0
Bradbury Mills	320	0	0
Elphinstone Mills	106	4	0
Surat Electricity	131	0	0
Pre Construction First	100	0	0
Pre Construction Second	95	0	0
Pre Construction Third	5	8	0
Amalgamated	104	12	0
Amalgamated (5)	100	0	0
Walchandnagar (7)			
Tata Chemical (5)	135	0	0
Jupiter	9	2	0
Supreme	92	8	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie (First)	90	0	0
Mackenzie	80	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	120	0	0
Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusudan	12	0	0
Khatau	95	4	0
Morarji	85	0	0
National Rayon	73	8	0
Hume Pipe	55	0	0
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	101	4	0
Scindia	95	12	0
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	98	12	0
Tata Power 1951	101	0	0
Walchandnagar (6)	105	0	0
Tata Mills	102	0	0
OUTSIDE SHARES			
Burma Corporation	2	14	0
New Victoria Mills	1	8	0
New Victoria Mills (Pref.)	7	0	0
New Kaiser Hind			
Gold Mohor (20)	370	0	0
Sajjan Mills	90	0	0
Ajamshahi	83	0	0
Osmanshahi (58)	101	0	0
Air Services	2	12	0
Air India Tata	42	0	0
Air India International	60	0	0
Bharat Line (3)	63	8	0
Hind Motor	5	1	0
Walchand Motor	48	8	0
India Steam	6	1	0
Tata Locomotive	87	8	0
Killick Industries (3)	134	0	0
Ralli (Ord)	109	0	0
Ralli (Pref.)	98	0	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Nov. 3.

120 D. Ready Japan	5	1	0
150 D Ready Japan	5	0	0
120 D. Ready Italy	5	0	0
150 D. Ready Italy	5	0	0
150 D. Box Nov.	1010		
150 D. Box Dec.	1020		

Paris Gold Price

PARIS, Nov. 2.

The price of gold was today quoted on the Paris Bourse at 580 Francs per gram.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Nov. 3.

2 1/4 p.c. 1954	99	1	0
2 1/2 p.c. 1955	99	11	0
2 1/2 p.c. 1961	93	13	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1960	95	13	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1962	94	8	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1976	89	8	0
3 p.c 1988 Con	92	11	0
3 p.c 1958	99	14	0
3 p.c 1953-55	101	0	0
3 p.c. 1957	100	2	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	98	9	0
3 p.c 1963-65	95	13	0
3 p.c. 1964	95	14	0
3 p.c. 1966-68	94	2	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	93	0	0
3 1/2 p.c. 1954-59	102	8	0
4 p.c. 1960-70	107	2	0
4 1/2 p.c 1955-60	107	8	0
4 1/2 p.c 1958-60	110	4	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3 p.c. Bombay 1962	96	4	0
3 p.c Bombay 1960	97	10	0
3 3/4 p.c. U.P 1961	95	0	0
2 3/4 p.c Madras 1961	95	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955	100	0	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1958	99	0	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952	101	0	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53	100	4	0
3 p.c. U.P 1952	100	2	0
3 p.c. NWP 1952	111	8	0
4 p.c. Bom Muni	103	0	0
5 p.c. Bom Muni 1959	110	0	0
6 p.c. Bom Muni 1954	106	8	0
3 1/4 Muni 1965	96	8	0
3 1/4 p.c. 1977	94	0	0
3 p.c B. P. T. 1970	103	0	0

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 3.

With improved spot demand and speculative buying, the local bullion market ruled steady today.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 183-8 and firmed up at Rs. 184-4. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 184-10 and Spot bullion was placed at Rs. 184-4.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 106-8 and advanced at Rs. 107-2 on professional support. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 107-10 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 77-4.

Later silver advanced at Rs. 184/12 and gold at Rs 107/8. Final closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	184	9	0
Forward	184	10	0
Ready Gold	107	14	0
Forward	107	6	0

Indian Cotton Figures

BOMBAY, Nov. 3.

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st Sept. 1951 to 1st November	
Sept. 1951 to 1st Nov 1951	76,701
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1951 to 1st November 1951	174,500
Same period last year	92,250
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 1st Nov. 1951	291,070
Same time last year	474,634

American Markets

WALL STREET QUOTATIONS AGAIN LOWER

Large Buying Hardens Cotton Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 Stocks declined again in the quietest session today since last August 27, with the volume of trading at only 1,230,000 shares.

After a mixed opening prices turned decisively lower and losses widened throughout the session for a close nearer the day's lows. Losses throughout the list ranged to over a point. Industrial average lost $2.12, rails $1.05, utilities 12 cents and composite 81 cents.

Of 1,002 issues traded, 623 declined, 240 advanced and 239 remained unchanged.

Curb sales totalled 350,000 shares and the turnover in bonds was $1,061,000.—U.P.A.

New York Cotton

Cotton futures today opened firm and closed strong in active dealings. Prices scored gains up to $3.50 a bale finishing on highs for the day.

Nearby December, the market's strong pivot touched 39.23 cents, the highest price for that month since May 1. Traders saw nothing particularly new to account for the buying upsurge.

Chart readers, foreign trade interests, domestic mills and Wall Street Commission houses participated in today's operations. Attempts by harassed local and New Orleans shorts to cover speeded the upswing at times. Buyers again met a limited volume of hedge selling.

Spot 40.10

Following were the closings, with the price range:

Delivery	Open	High	Low	Close
Spot	....	....	....	40.10
Dec.	38.60	39.22	38.59	39.20
March	38.42	39.04	38.42	39.01
May	38.07	38.74	38.07	38.65
July	37.55	38.13	37.55	38.03
Oct.	36.10	36.66	36.10	36.66
Dec.	35.96	36.48	35.96	36.48
March	35.87	36.38	35.87	36.41
NEW ORLEANS				
Spot	....	....	....	38.90
Dec.	38.56	39.11	38.56	39.19
March	38.42	39.05	38.41	39.04
May	38.10	38.72	38.10	38.70
July	37.57	38.12	37.61	38.06
Oct.	36.19	36.73	36.19	36.67
Dec.	36.05	36.52	36.10	36.48
March	....	36.04	36.04	36.36

TIN PRICES

On the New York market today, the price of spot tin was quoted at 103 cents per pound.

November and December deliveries were both quoted at 118.00 cents per pound bid.

PEPPER PRICES

The pepper market remained dull and nominally unchanged today as trade awaited developments in the waterfront strike.

Dealers indicated supplies in warehouses were available at dol. 1.68 per pound with two to six cents discount on ex dock basis.

Interest in other positions was practically non-existent.

NEW YORK SILVER

The price of silver remained unchanged at 88 cents per ounce on the New York market today.

U.S. STEEL PRICE

The following were price ranges of U.S. Steel on the New York market today:

High 41-1/2; Low 40-7/8; Close 41.

NEW YORK CASTORSEED

Brazilian castorseeds were today quoted at US dol 275 per long ton fob Brazil.

COPRA PRICES

Copra was today quoted at dol. 180 per short ton to dol 185 asked.

Cocoanut oil was quoted at 13 cents per pound asked.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, Nov. 2: Good export news including that Japan is interested in making large purchases of U.S. soyabeans shortly carried grain futures higher.

Wheat closed two to 2-5/4 higher. Soyabeans were 5/8 to 1-3/8 higher.

NEW YORK SUGAR

World sugar contracts dropped to new seasonal lows on selling influenced by government relaxation of export controls in an effort to bolster domestic raw values.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Nov. 3.

The local produce market was steady today with improved buying. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 233/- and after declining at Rs 232/- advanced at Rs 233/8.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh Quality New	41	12	0
Madras Coromandal	41	8	0
Bold	41	12	0
December-January	41	8	0
LINSEED			
Bold	39	12	0
October-November	40	0	0
February-March	40	2	0
CASTORSEED			
Madras	47	0	0
May	233	8	0
GROUNDNUTS			
Local Mills	75	0	0
R. R. Up Country	23	2	0
November	22	11	0
December	22	11	0
Castor Oil	25	0	0
Linseed Oil	22	4	0

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, Nov. 2.

Weakness was evident already on Wednesday when trading was resumed after yesterday"s holiday. Fears of further taxes and week-end uncertainties resulted in almost general decline. An exception being dollar issues which benefited from the improvement in Wall Street. Suez, Banque de Paris Francaise des Petroles set the tone among the foreign issues. Among foreign issues, gold mines, oils, coppers and Belgians were lower. Rentes were irregular.

BRUSSELS: Trading was quiet, the only noteworthy feature on the settlement market was an improvement in Geo mines. Otherwise movements were narrowly irregular. In quiet cash dealings, Colonials eased slowly while textiles and engineerings showed indecision. Collieries however displayed an improving tendency.

AMSTERDAM: Trading was disappointing in an unimportant session. Contrary to yesterday, selling orders for oils and unilevered predominated resulting in a lower level which affected other sections. Business was slow including plantations which were featureless. State loans exceptionally were firmer. Premium on Americans was 13-1¼ and the turnover of certificates was 760.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Nov. 3.

MILLS—

Apollo 3-2.
Bharat 21-8 22
B. Dyeing 426-14 25 23-2 22-8 23-12
Bradbury 602-8.
C. India 238-8 36 36-8.
B. Pref 650 40 50
Century 311-8 12-8 11 12
Finlay 266
Gokak 259 58 60-8 58-8 59.
I.U. Defd. 2-2-6 2-3-6 2-2-9
„ Ord. 12-7-6 12-8 12-7 12-7-6
Indore 117-8
Khatau 199-6.
Kohinoor 316 17-8 15-8 16-4.
Model 177-6
New Great 203 9 7-8.
New Union 23.
Sassoon Silk 31-8
Simplex 267-8 68.
Standard 261-4 63-12.
Svadeshi 265 63-12 64-8.
Tata Mill 49-8.
Scindia 15-6 15-6-8 15-4-6 15-6.

BANKS—

Central 76
Central New 77
Imperial 1876-4.
„ New 466-4.
India 170.
U. Commercial 41-8.

ELECTRICS—

Ahmedabad 116-14
Amalgamated 10-14
Surat 131-4
Hydro 152
Power 1555 60
I. Mercantile 43
New India 49 48-8 48-12

STEELS—

B. Steel 21-4 21-5-6 21-5 21-7
I. Iron 29-7-6 29-10 29-9 29-12
Tata Defd. 1863-12 62-8 70 65 70
„ Ord. 329-12 31-8 30
„ 2nd Pref. 135-4

MISCELLANEOUS—

Alcock 320
A.C.C. 178-4 77-12 78
Belapur 275 74 75
B.B. Old 576-4 74-6 76-14
„ New 221-4
„ Petrol 1-7-3
B.I.C. 10-3
Dena Trust 12-4
Dharamsey 62
I. Copper 2-14
Rayon Ord. 71
P. Const. 91-8 91-12 91-4 91-8
Shivrajpur 47 47-12 47 47-4
Tata Chem. 13-5 13-6 13-5
„ Oil 40-4 41
Wimco 221-4 21-14

SPECIAL—

Phaltan Sugar 116-8

HALCYON DAYS OF BRITISH RAJ

Story Of A Deal Between A Raja And Tightrope Walker

AS the old India fades into the new, how precious become the memories of those who knew it in its fabulous days. Lieut. General H. G. Martin— "Al Khanzir" of "Blackwood's" —who served for many years there as Artillery-man, opens his excellent memoirs, "Sunset from the Main" (Museum Press. 15s.), with recollections of the twenty-eight separate Simla hill-states each with its own legal and fiscal systems, writes Trevor Allen in John o'London's Weekly.

Not all, he says, were equally old-fashioned. The Raja of K—, for instance, had built a magnificent law court almost big enough to accommodate all of his subjects engaged in simultaneous litigation, yet all he paid his Lord Chief Justice was fifteen rupees a month, just over a pound at present exchange rates Prem Singh, brother of the General's bearer, who had been a cavalry-man, re-enlisted in the army of the Raja of P—, a small state in the lower hills with an army about forty strong, and promptly took charge. He was a firm believer in night operations. His methods, however, were original. Dacoity—robbery under arms, that is—was his game, and he played with remarkable skill. And with no less remarkable immunity. There is, I regret to say, no doubt whatever that Prem Singh and the Raja of P—, his Commander-in-Chief, were going fifty-fifty. Eventually his success was his undoing. He made the hills so hot for them both that his protector lost his nerve.

As soon as the Raja withdrew his protecting hand, Prem Singh was arrested, convicted and thrown into jail. Off he went to Montgomery Jail on a twenty-year stretch.

Tightrope Walker

Near Krookna, where the General fished, was the site of a city, once the capital of Nahan State, with whose destruction is linked the story of a Raja and a young woman tightrope walker. Jaded and in need of excitement, he offered her half his kingdom if she would rope-walk across a nearby chasm, thinking she would never manage it. In view of the assembled people far below she began her dizzy feat.

Soon the Raja saw her halfway across—saw half of his kingdom slipping from his grasp.

"Cut the rope!" he called in dismay.

And cut it they did.

As they watched her body spinning down into the depths, "Giri! —giri! —giri!" ("She's fallen! — fallen! — fallen!") cried all the King's men.

And Giri, the General adds, remains the name of the river to this day. Soon after, down it came in such flood that the Prince and capital were swept away together.

Everywhere in his wanderings the author stumbled on "stories". Fishing the rivers on the North-West Frontier, he came to the Castle of Ninety Miles End, weather-worn stronghold of the Khan of Kalat. On the topmost battlement stood a lone figure dressed in flaming red, a woman of a harem that had outlasted its lord, one of some four hundred doomed to life-long imprisonment, feuds, and the resentment and contempt of all, while below, bedridden and blind, the Khan lay an unconscionable time a-dying. At the foot of the rock were the bodyguards' stables and royal garages, which the General had once visited. The miserable horses were kept permanently saddled; yet never left their stable, whether for work or exercise. The explanation offered me had the logic of a madhouse: at any moment, I was told, the bedridden Khan...might feel the urge to ride abroad in furious guise upon affairs of state; therefore his bodyguard must be always ready. In the outcome, the feet of those horses had grown and grown till their toes had turned up in grotesque and horny scoops, horrible to behold. As for their backs, what these were like beneath the saddles I had not cared to investigate.

The garages, he adds, had their doors firmly bricked up. Within, he was told, was a fleet of unused U.S. cars, immured lest unauthorized persons should ride in them. Shortly after the time of which he speaks an earthquake shook down the castle's mouldering walls.

Khan's Pranks

Once, when the Khan was a young heir-apparent, his father, the old Khan, went on a journey, leaving behind his wives, concubines, eunuchs, Negro slaves, treasure, under lock and key. Adventure came knocking at the gate; fair hands unbolted it: sundry of the Khan's "sirdars", young men and lusty, stayed till dawn. When the Khan returned he dealt summarily with his women, then laid the absconding "sirdars" by the heels. But not content with executing them, he indulged in embellishments which shocked public opinion and also Sir James Brown, then Agent to the Governor-General or A.G.G. in Quetta, who had him removed and replaced by his elder son.

The treasure? Well, the Government of India decided they must remove it out of harm's way, so a British mountain battery and some Indian infantry marched the ninety miles from Quetta, and by dint of much tapping and probing, unearthed, in a thickness of wall, an Aladdin's cave piled with silver coins, millions of them. The British mountain gunners of those days wore baggy trousers tucked into short leather gaiters. As they shovelled, they deftly deflected a stream of coins into the abyss. Indeed, by the time they had loaded the convoy, these large men were silver plated from the ankle upwards.

Crime had been rewarded, but punishment was to follow ..... Ahead of these gunners stretched the hot, weary, dusty marches homeward from Ninety Miles End. Before they had covered half the distance, they loathed the sight, sound and touch—above all the touch—of silver.

At this stage along came a young French-born contractor who had got wind of these goings on. Straining his credit to the limit to collect a store of currency notes he hurried out to meet the column. And then engaged, I regret to say, in a most dubious currency transaction. What rate of exchange he offered, history does not relate; but it sufficed to lay the foundations of his fortune. If he was a rogue, at least he was a grateful one. Till his death he never ceased to use that fortune for the benefit of the British soldier. Peace to his soul.

Story Of A Tomb

Wily indeed are the ways of the white man—and of the native, too. The General recalls how the General Staff at Army H.Q., fearing a possible war with Afghanistan, wanted to make an airfield at Arawali in the Kurram Valley, the only site from which the aircraft of those days could bomb Kabul. To their dismay, they found in the middle of it a "ziarat," or tomb, of some holy man long dead. It was sacred. If any impious engineer laid a finger on it there would be a heavy penalty to pay. What to do? In their dilemma the authorities turned to a remarkable man serving in the civil administration, Kuli Khan, and said: "Think out an answer to this one." "Give me a few days", he replied. Presently the news went round that a dire but unknown calamity had befallen Kuli Khan. He would not leave his house in Parachinar, he would see no one; he kept to his bed, fasting and weeping. Kuli Khan was a most popular figure. At the news, the Kurram Valley was plunged in gloom.

Soon a deputation of tribal "maliks" waited on him and with great difficulty obtained admittance. At length, he told them what was amiss:

"In my sleep," he said, I saw a vision. The holy man of Arawali stood beside my bed. 'Son,' said he, 'I cannot rest in my grave because of the aircraft of these accursed unbelievers, the English, that pass continually to and fro above my head. I bid you move my tomb to a more hallowed spot, out of the way of these infernal machines. If you do not, you shall die and burn in hell.' As you well understood", Kuli Khan went on, "since that vision I have been feeling pretty low, for I knew, of course, that it was no good my suggesting to you that we should uproot your saint....."

"Good Lord," said the maliks. "Didn't you know us better than that? You should have told us sooner. Come along: let's all go off together to shift that tomb."

So off they went, and planted the saint on top of a neighbouring mountain well out of harm's way. And the General Staff got their airfield.

At Udaipur

A visit to Udaipur prompts the General to a story of a great soldier, General Lonergan, an Irishman from Meath who had served in the 1st Life Guards, risen to Corporal of the Horse and roughrider, and, having finished with Army life, drifted out to Bombay as trick-rider in a travelling circus. The old Prince of the State, fascinated by his bareback prowess, asked him to become C-in-C. of his army, in which capacity Lonergan gave a lifetime's faithful service.

When the Prince invited Lord Roberts, then C.-in-C., India, to visit the State it was decided to hold a grand Army review, and to impress the visitor the cavalry "must" have magnificent Life Guardsmen's boots—seven hundred pairs. The Cawnpore Tanneries worked overtime but had delivered only three hundred and fifty pairs by the time Roberts arrived. What was to be done? Lonergan had the answer. The Rajput's leg is slender, his foot small. Prudent Lonergan had seen to it that the boots were made roomy. Divide three hundred and fifty pairs into seven hundred separate boots, put seven hundred right legs into them, and.....

The review took place. From all accounts it was a huge success. The cavalry manoeuvred superbly. It passed and repassed the saluting base, chancing always—though none noted the fact—to present its right legs to the spectators. The new boots were the highlight of the whole affair. Lord Robert was delighted.

Much of the book is devoted to the thrills and dangers of tiger, leopard, boar and bear hunting. General Martin's prose is of the direct, manly, vigorous kind Army officers write. I specially commend these memoirs of a lost India to those who are inclined to sneer at the "pukka sahib" and the job he did as servant of Empire.

"CONVERSATION MACHINE"

MR. A. K. COOPER of the Liverpool British Electricity Authority has produced two machines, one a tiny one for carrying around and the other power-driven... The machines are on the typewriter principle and the "speaker" operates the keys while the "listener" places his finger on part of the machine and "receives" Braille symbols transmitted by tiny studs tapping the finger tips The machines were demonstrated on Television.

PHOTO SHOWS: NACRA O'GRADY, who works at the National Institute for the Deaf, shows how easily the one-finger machine can be carried.

Guide To Election Law

A GUIDE TO ELECTION LAW by a lawyer, published by Ram Swarup Sharma, 1/90, Connaught Circus, New Delhi. Rs. 3.

THIS book is intended for candidates, their agents and canvassers, party leaders and party executives concerned in the management and conduct of elections.

It explains briefly the main features of the law relating to elections in India, and the principles and the provisions of that law bearing upon the rights, duties and obligations of the candidates and others in the management and conduct of elections.

The book does not give, and is not intended to give a mere summary of the election law, or of any part of that law. As Mr. Justice Puranik points out in the Foreword, the treatise would be useful not only to the laymen for whom it is intended, but also to lawyers who may be called upon to advise upon or argue points of election law. For it elucidates certain difficult points of law on which even standard legal works provide but inadequate guidance. For instance, the holder of "an office of profit under the Government" is disqualified for membership of any legislature — apart from certain exceptions. But what is the meaning of that expression? The debates in Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act 1951 and in some of the State Legislatures disclose how widely it was misunderstood even by legis-

(Continued on Page 23)

India's Budding Diplomats Abroad

(Continued from Page 5)

justified He knows now to make his move on all his personal affairs. What work he has done in Moscow, is a closed book to us, but there is no reason to think that our diplomatic relations with Moscow is in any way getting strained. Of Radhakrishnan's diplomacy in Moscow, we have no opinions

One was surprised when, on a visit to Madras last year, he told a great South Indian statesman that STALIN DID NOT DO ANYTHING IN RUSSIA WITHOUT CONSULTING HIM!

Another Indian diplomat of importance is Mr. B. R. Sen, who is in Rome Sen, now in his early fifties, is a very capable I.C.S. administrator. He is perhaps the only Bengali top-diplomat we have During the World War I, he was credited with being a wonder-publicist for war-effort schemes, that he even got certain articles of his published as editorials in the Press, usually hostile to British rule in Calcutta! Sen held offices such as Magistrate of Midnapore, Director-General of Food (Government of India), Secretary to our Agriculture Ministry, and First Counsellor in the Washington Embassy before going to Rome.

Mr. Ratan Kumar Nehru, a cousin of our Prime Minister and a distinguished I.C.S. officer who was formerly connected with our Finance Ministry, is also another able diplomat. He was sent to Sweden as our Ambassador, but in 1948, he had been Minister in our Washington Embassy for a brief period. He is on other duties, at present. Mr M. J. Desai, is now our Minister to Sweden, Finland and Denmark.

Ratan Kumar's place in Sweden has been recently taken by Mr. P. A. Menon, I.C.S. who was our Ambassador in Portugal for a couple of years He has a record of meritorious service in the Government of India and the Government of Madras.

If Nehru's dictum of an Indian Ambassador having a "suitable wife" is anything, P. A Menon is fortunate in that, in as much as Mrs. Menon is an Indian beauty, who has excellent social graces like Lady Rama Rau.

Mid-East

After Europe, we come to the Middle East. Here, the most important job was being held by Mr. A. A. Fyzee, the head of our Mission in Cairo He is a Tripos scholar in Oriental languages and a Middle Temple Barrister. He is now 52, and has been Principal of the Law College in Bombay, also a Member of the Public Service Commission in the same state.

Besides Fyzee, we have an official from the External Affairs Ministry in Mr. Jha, functioning as our Ambassador in Turkey, and in Teheran we have yet another regular official of the External Affairs Ministry in Mr. B. K. Kapur as Charge d'Affairs.

Coming further East, we see Wing-Commander Rup Chand, a gifted Punjabi, doing excellent work in Kabul. Many had doubted what an Airman-turned-diplomat could do for us in the Afghan capital But to be brief, he has been an invaluable asset to us in establishing intimate relations between Kabul and New Delhi It is of vital importance to us this day, especially in view of what our turbulent neighbour Pakistan is doing!

The Far East

We shall now take a look at the heads of our Missions in the South-East Asia and Far Eastern regions.

The most important of our envoys that side is Mr. K. M. Panikkar in Peking, who succeeded in the post Mr. K. P. S. Menon, an ideal diplomat.

He has done great things in his present office, and his work in China as our envoy, has an important bearing in world politics. Historian, scholar, administrator and specialist in foreign languages, Panikkar is one of the most brilliant men we have in our diplomatic corps. This is no place to record in detail the story of his ambassadorship in China, and that must be done by a future historian, years hence.

To mention only one thing, it was a master-stroke of policy on his part to have brought about closer understanding between Communist China and Bloc-neutral India.

Panikkar was our envoy in China even during Chiang's regime, but it did not take time for him to face the reality, in India according recognition to Mao, in good time. This is very significant.

There is, then, Mr. K. K. Chettur in Tokyo. He was Joint-Secretary in the Commerce Ministry when his appointment was announced as our Political Representative in Japan.

The Commerce Ministry's one-time Secretary C. C. Desai appears to have written on a file that it was a crime to keep a "race horse" like Chettur bridled tight and kept in New Delhi!

At Tokyo, he has strived hard to bring about closer relations between India and Japan. He has also won a favourable impression in the eyes of Americans, who were the occupation authorities. The scope of our diplomatic mission in Japan to work on a better basis, has been sapped by the control of the country by the SCAP. Now that the Japanese Peace Treaty has been signed, it will be possible to develop our relations with Japan on a very favourable basis, and Chettur is the right type of man for the task.

Now, we have a representative doing Consular work at Manila. He is Mr. D. G. Mulherkar, a former Bombay businessman, who was at one time working as Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce. He was in our Embassy in Tokyo for a time. In Manila, he is interested in looking after the welfare of the Indian nationals and fostering our trade in the Philippines.

In S.-E. Asia

In Indonesia, we were to have an Ambassador in Mr. Syed Ali Zaheer, who was formerly our Ambassador in Teheran, but he was made a Minister in Uttar Pradesh. There is, however, a Charge d' Affaires.

Nearer to Jogjakarta is Singapore, where we have a political representative with the designation of High Commissioner He is Mr. Manykath Gopala Menon, coming from a very respected Malabar family. As a student, he had been in Gandhiji's Non-co-operation movement and boycotted school, but later on continued his studies. He is a man of high integrity. He had seen service in the South Indian Railway and a Madras petrol company. In the Government of India, he served as a Deputy Secretary in the External Affairs Ministry. Menon has been Secretary to the Indian delegation to the UNO for a couple of years during which time he gained very valuable diplomatic experience and popularity at Lake Success. He has the difficult task of being a watch-dog of the developments in South-East Asian politics, and his is a key-point of service in our diplomatic field.

Prince At It

Further away from Singapore, we have a member of the Princely order as our High Commissioner in Australia. Prince Duleepsinghji is an apt choice in Canberra. The Australians love cricket and Duleepsinghji is a great cricketer. If cricket can bring about better relations between India and Australia, we can trust Duleepsinghji to accomplish the task.

In trouble-ridden Indo-China, we have a representative in Mr De Mello. He has an unenviable position to contend with, at Saigon! Our non-recognition of Bao Dai has not yet pleased either him or the French, and that is a handicap to Consul-General De Mello. Still, he has the prime duty of looking after the interests of our fellow Indians there, who number ten thousand. He also helps in the procurement of rice for India, besides reporting on political developments in that part of the world.

Indo-China's neighbouring country is Siam, where we have an Ambassador in Mr. Bhagwat Dayal. This 51-year-old diplomat is a former University Professor of Allahabad, and a Middle Temple lawyer. He saw service for a time in the Food Ministry. From the rank of Consul to begin with, he is now Ambassador.

Mr. Rauf is India's Ambassador in Burma. He is a lawyer by profession and fifty years old. He was practising in Rangoon until Japan declared war. Then he came to Allahabad as an 'evacuee' and remained there till 1944. He was then appointed Judicial Member of the Income-Tax Tribunal, and then, our Ambassador to Burma. At the initial stage of his office, there was Press criticism in India against him. He appears to have told the Prime Minister that he wished to resign, but somehow Pandit Nehru consoled him and asked him to continue in office. His work in Rangoon may be a diplomatic secret which we shall not be knowing, but one thing is clear. Indian interests are vast and varied in Burma, and their solution sooner or later, must be attempted by Rauf.

Nearer Home

Nearer home is Ceylon, a country where we have a difficult job to do in establishing cordial relations with the Singhalese politicians who are in power. We sent an able politician in Mr. V. V. Giri to Colombo, but on his return, we have sent a Journalist-Barrister in Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon, who had a chequered career in British Malaya for a couple of decades. He is an old Non-co-operator and his appointment is perhaps a consolation prize for his early patriotic activities!

Now, we come to the Foreign Possessions in India. To Goa, we have sent Mr. Rashid Ali Baig, son of the great statesman Sir Abbas Ali Baig. Rashid is a Sandhurst man who began his working-career in the Army. Later, he was an insurance businessmen in Bombay. In 1946, he was taken into our Diplomatic Service and sent to Pondicherry as our Consul-General. Now, he is in Goa. In his place, we have put in Mr. R. K. Tandon, a Government of India official, who before coming to the French Indian capital, was a Trade Commissioner in Ceylon for a couple of years. He is a Barrister and just forty-one.

One of the most important diplomatic posts we have is of course at Karachi, where the Pakistanis are giving us an endless headache, these days! Sri Prakasa, our first High Commissioner to Pakistan, did very good work, and Sir Sitaram who succeeded him carried on his office as best as possible. Now we have Dr. Mohan Singh Mehta, 56, the present incumbent, in office. He is a Barrister and had been an educationalist and prominent social-worker in the Rajasthan areas. He was also an administrator in the same place, connected with small States. He was Indian ambassador at the court of Queen Juliana in the Netherlands, before coming to Karachi this year.

We have a representative in East Africa in Mr. A. B. Pant. To Mauritius, we sent an adventurous-journalist, Dharam Yashdev, in the first instance. Our former High Commissioner in Singapore, Mr. John Thivy, has been posted here, presently. Thivy is an Indian Christian from Madras, but born in Malaya, a Barrister by profession, now in his forty-seventh year

Died In Harness

In the past, we had a few men who are now either retired from service or dead at their post of duty. The late Dr. Syud Hossain was our Ambassador to Egypt. He was one of the most brilliant men we had. He died in Cairo and his was a great loss. Equally, Diwan Ram Lal our Ambassador to Italy also died in Rome. Alike, a very lamentable loss we sustained was in the premature death of Mr. Dhirubai Desai, who distinguished himself as our Ambassador in Switzerland.

Then, a few Indians who had seen service as diplomats have now retired from their posts, for various reasons. They are Sir Benegal Rama Rao, who was our Ambassador in Washington and earlier Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo, and who is now occupying the important job of Governor of the Reserve Bank. We had the Socialist Minoo Masani as our Ambassador in Argentine, Diwan Chaman Lal, who served in the same capacity in Turky, and Dr. Subbaroyan in Indonesia Another diplomat we had was Sir N. R. Pillai who was our first Charge d'Affaires in Paris, after Independence. He is today Secretary of our Legislative Department in New Delhi.

Now, we have a picture in brief of our diplomatic representatives serving abroad. They are not generally second to the representatives of many other countries in the world. They may have, here and there, some faults as they have many virtues, but then, their faults are pardonable.

As it is, we have a set of competent men ably doing their duties. Everywhere, we pay lower salaries and allowances than other countries, partly because of the need for economy, and partly because of the Indian public not yet realising the importance of maintaining missions abroad at a high social level. Viewed in this context, we are not only proud of our diplomats abroad for the excellent work they are doing, but we should also have a sense of sympathy for them. They are quite new to the field, and as India has produced many eminent men in various walks of life, even so in the field of diplomacy, we can look forward to have giants in the very near future, playing a great role in world affairs.

Sardar H. S. Malik our Ambassador in Paris and Smti Hima Kaserkodi, the well-known Indian dancer probably discussing the 'Tandav of politics'.

NEHRU AND MENON

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, on the steps of the aircraft with Mr. Krishna Menon, India's High Commissioner in London.

PRINCE IN DEPLOMAT'S ROLE

CONFERENCE OF TRUSTS, 1951

One of the latest publications issued by the Parsee Panchayet of Bombay is a volume entitled "Conference of Trusts, 1951", being exhaustive reports of the Conference of Trusts, convened by the Trustees of the said Panchayet Funds and Properties, in order to tackle post-war problems of the Parsi community. In the Conference 35 Trusts participated. A number of committees were appointed, and the reports of the various committees, as finally approved by the Conference, have been embodied in the volume under review. It is bound to be a very useful guide not only to the present generation but to the future generations for studying the socio-economic, educational and cultural activities, and how the leaders and the well-wishers of the community tried to tackle the post-war problems especially as they affected the small community. The volume is divided into five parts.

A. K.

AVERAGE MAN'S WAR FEARS

One American in five believes that another world war would mean the end of mankind, according to a recent survey conducted by the American Institute of Public Opinion. College graduates were more hopeful for the future than those whose education had stopped with grade school, while high school graduates ranked in between.

Will Power Is Spiritual At The Source

BY ROGER TEMPLAR

SOMEWHERE in our hearts, most of us believe that if only we could posses the magic power of will, the dors of life's treasure-house would open at once to our knock, writes the author in "Prediction"

To a large extent that belief is quiet correct. The perfected will is a most important tool of the practical Occultist, without which he could achieve nothing, no matter how great his knowledge. It is through the power of will that the spiritual healer is able to transmit healing to his patient. And let us be quite frank about it: although he does not use it for magical purposes, will-power is just as essential to the "ordinary" man in the affairs of everyday life.

But strangely enough, this all-important key to life, the dynamic will which we so long to possess, is already within us asking to be used. To a certain extent, we all do use it every day, since otherwise we should be unable to act at all. But the plain truth is that most of us use only a small fraction of this tremendous power, and allow the remaining ninety-nine per cent or so to run to waste. Small wonder that we then feel our lives to be largely at the mercy of fate or chance.

MENTAL WAR

Why do we use so little of our will power? It is simply because we do not understand what it is, or how to make it work for us. If we were to be recklessly honest, many of us would have to admit that we feel will-power to be a matter of making a tremendous effort, of somehow forcing ourselves to achieve something which we find difficult.

A certain man wishes to give up smoking, and is advised to "use his will-power." After a few days of valiant struggle against not only his own desire to smoke, but also against the misguided generosity of his friends, and against the subtle suggestion which comes of seeing others smoking around him, he will very probably give the whole thing up in despair, blaming himself bitterly for his "weak will."

Nothing could be further from the truth! As the Occultist sees it, this man has not been using will-power at all. He has merely been fighting himself like a kitten playing with its own tail; setting up within himself a minor state of civil war which is not only useless for his purpose, but may even be a little harmful to his mental poise and physical health.

This popular fallacy that will-power is a matter of "gritting one's teeth" and making a desperate effort, finds no support whatever from Occultism. When the Occultist speaks of the dynamic will, he means the deliberate use of a great power which springs from the unconscious depths of our being, a power which, once harnessed and brought under control, will help us to achieve our purposes without any sense of strain at all.

The Occultist has a technique by means of which he harnesses this great power so that he can use it for what he wishes. In order to do this, he needs to understand clearly just what will-power really is, and has to be prepared to take some trouble over training it to do his bidding. In just the same way, a driver has to understand his car and learn to be proficient in driving it. When he has done so, the car will carry him swiftly and comfortably where he wishes to go, with a minimum of effort on the driver's part. So it is with the power of will.

Now in the first place we must understand that the great power of the dynamic will originally springs from an inner spiritual impulse the purpose of which is the evolution of the soul.

It begins simply as an influx of dynamic creative power, represented by the Sephirah Chokmah upon the Kabalist's "Tree of Life"; and it is only upon a lower arc, represented by the Sephirah Chesed, that this power enters our conscious awareness in the shape of creative imagination.

The creative imagination, then, is the key to the secret of will-power. It is the constructive principle of the mind, which when properly handled will carry us forward with tireless energy to our goal; giving us idea upon idea, scheme after scheme, guiding our every effort, thought and feeling into the solution of the problem so easily and naturally that we find the whole business a pleasure! No wonder that the Sephirah Chesed, which represents this power, corresponds in astrology with the fortunate planet Jupiter's expansive influence!

By controlling and using the creative imagination, we can possess ourselves of this dynamic will which we can use to achieve anything our hearts may desire; but we must not forget the spiritual origin of the will.

We must be careful to use it only with the clear understanding that our desires are not an end in themselves, but should lead us to something greater; otherwise we shall find ourselves repeating the mythical tragedy of King Midas and his gold!

We should, then, always take the trouble to consider carefully whether our use of will power is really helping us to grow in wisdom and understanding, as well as providing the gratification of our desires of the moment as otherwise we shall be liable to lose ourselves in the maze of our own desires, and have to pay dearly in suffering in order to find the way out again.

ONE-POINTED WILL

We should also make it a rule never to use our new powerful will to coerce others. To do this is spiritually infantile; and children play with cap-pistols, not with dynamite. Therefore, if we are to equip ourselves with a more powerful will, we shall be well advised to pay the price by putting away our desire for domination, or we shall assuredly get the trouble we are asking for!

The Occultist asserts, then, that to have will-power means to be able to make the imagination one-pointed: to be able to put the whole force of the imagination to work upon a chosen aim to the exclusion of all others, until that aim is realized. When this is done, the work of achieving our aims will become easy and pleasurable; and that which once seemed impossible will at once be seen in a new aspect which opens up new avenues of approach.

There is only one way to make the imagination one-pointed, and that is to centre all one's interests around one single purpose, and hold them there until that purpose is served.

When you do this, your imagination will automatically take over and literally drive you to succeed. That, ridiculously simple though it may sound, is will power!

Now it is easy to see why the average person is unable to use more than a small fraction of his will-power; it is that he makes little or no attempt to control and use his imagination. Instead, he allows his mind to hold conflicting interests at one and the same time, with the natural result that the forces of his imagination are eternally divided into two or more parts, all pulling against one another.

There we have the key to success: imagination always follows interests. In order to obtain a one pointed imagination, we must form the habit of looking at all our affairs in such a way that all our desires and interests point in the same direction; and when we have come to that point, we find that the imagination will take over without any further effort on our part, and drive us to succeed.

Because most of us have spent our lives in neglecting to do this, we shall have to "go to school" and learn the trick of it; and that means that we shall have to practise, practise, practise until we have formed the habit of centring our interests on one point.

There are many well known occult exercises to help us to do this, such as the yogic method of concentrating, say, on the mental image of a rose and meditating upon it. But many people find that they seem unable to perform this kind of exercise, because as soon as they try to concentrate, their attention becomes distracted by external noises, by other ideas, and so on.

When we study the occult principle of sacrifice or transmutation, we learn why these different selves exist and how we can get them to reach a permanent agreement with each other. Interestingly enough, helping his patients to achieve this reconciliation is often a very important part of the spiritual healer's task, for frequently it is a hidden quarrel of the "board of directors" going on within us which makes us fail ill.

IT IS NOT GRITTING ONES' TEETH

CIVIL DEFENCE IN BRITAIN

SIDE by side with her £4,700,000,000 rearmament programme, Britain is making rapid strides to reorganise the nation-wide civil defence organisation to cope with every eventuality that might occur in a war of the future —waged with atomic, biological or chemical weapons. Civil defence is considered "the fourth arm" against aggression.

The Civil Defence Corps is the chief element of the civil defence organisation and has recently been greatly expanded. Ready to aid this Corps are the Auxiliary Fire Service, the National Hospital Service Reserve and a force of Special Constables.

Main efforts are now concentrated on making industrial areas 100 per cent protection zones and here organisations are being built to deal with up to 80,000 casualties which might result from one atomic bomb.

Rescue teams use Geiger counters to detect radiation, but this small dosimeter also indicates danger areas.

"Blitzed" Village

While training and equipment provided is based on the latest scientific knowledge gained from the likely effects of future atomic warfare, Britain's civil defence system is alive to the menace from high-explosive and fire weapons.

Research into suitable shelters continues, and training centres like Easingwold (where there is a man-made "blitzed" village to add realism) are used to train members of the Civil Defence Corps in heavy rescue work, emergency communications and ray detection.

Other lessons learned from the last war, such as hospital dispersal and the provision of many small and mobile first-aid posts, are being applied, so that if trouble ever comes, Britain will also be prepared on the home front.

Members of the Civil Defence Corps find added realism in some of the big cities, where they train amidst the blitzed ruins of the last war.

Above: *The National Hospital Service Reserve works in close co-operation with the Civil Defence Corps for treating casualties on the spot.*
Left: *Auxiliary Fire Service members are in continual training in order to cope with fire dangers resulting from high-explosive or atomic raids.*

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

HE'S a little bit thin, isn't he? Grandma put her arm around Chuni affectionately Her bus station acquaintance said something polite, and grandma went on, "He'll soon gain it back, though now that he's over his illness."

Does it strike you that there is anything wrong about what was said? Two useful principles of child development help in answering.

The first principle is that a child gets his idea of what kind of person he is mostly from other people. If they think he is nice, or sickly, or stubborn or what not, he gradually comes to think so, too. Their attitudes are like a clear pool of water in which he sees himself reflected.

The second principle is that a child's idea of what he is like builds up from a lot of little things. You might say the pool is made up of countless drops of water. Little words, little casual remarks of expressions on other people's face, blend into the total picture that the child gets of himself.

THE POOL OF WATER

So every time grandma talks as if Chuni were a poor thing little thing in need of sympathy, Chuni is a little more likely to think so too, Finally, he may take on that role in his mind—if a healthy picture of him isn't being built up to balance matters.

There's one thing to remember: a few small drops make little difference. So about this particular grandma, it's all right if Chuni isn't seeing her very often, or if she isn't saying the same thing all the time. And what she said wasn't too bad either, because she added that he would soon get over the thinness. Also she didn't talk in such a way as to laugh at him or make him feel inferior

When the elderly persons are in doubt themselves, they should better remember the drops of water that go into the pool. Let them not be of a kind that will create an ugly or painful or conceited image. Let them act towards Chuni as if he were fundamentally likeable and he'll tend to feel and act likeable in return.

In Need Of Care

The Borough Children's Departments in Britain were created two years ago after a searching Government inquiry into child care and protection. Since then Children's Officers and their assistants have taken over full charge of homeless children or those needing care Previously, this was the responsibility of serveral authorities and this meant overlapping in some cases and leaving loopholes in others.

Children in care of local authorities are for the most part boarded out with foster parents or accommodated in Children's Homes. There are also many children in the care of voluntary organisations who are accommodated in the voluntary Children's Homes or placed with foster parents. There are in all about 60,000 children in the care of local authorities and some 25,000 others in voluntary homes.

Sonia Drynan one of Croydon's six Child Welfare Officers, whose chief interest is people and their character, took up this type of social work because of the scope it offered for her special bent. A social science degree, practical experience, and a special Home Office ccurse fitted her out for the work she is now doing in Croydon—typical of what her colleagues are doing throughout England, Scotland Wales and Northern Ireland.

Psychological Considerations

During a day's round of visits to her widely-scattered "family", Sonia Drynan comes into close contact with many human tragedies. Children are received into care for various reasons. The parents may be dead or may have abandoned the child In addition many come into care for short periods because their parents are sick or cannot find housing accommodation for the whole family. The local authorities have also to provide a home and a proper upbringing for children committed to their care by a court as being in need of care or protection.

Only when all persuasion to avoid breaking up family life fails is it decided to receive the child into care. Welfare Officers know by experience that even the kindliest foster parents can only be second-best to the real home, and Children's Homes are even less constructive alternatives.

Psychology plays a major part in the work of the Children's Department Failure to place a child with the right type of foster parents, return to a Children's Home or removal to another foster home gives a child a sense of insecurity that can be a serious factor in later development. A combination of discretion, kindliness and commonsense, often with an instinctive "hunch" here and there, makes more certain the work of fitting the right child into the right home.

His First Catch

Billy was thrilled on his sixth birthday, when he found a fine new fishing rod among his presents. He often went fishing with Daddie, and he had long been secretly hoping for a rod of his own.

Of course, he wanted to try it straight away, and as Daddie consented they were soon on their way to the river.

"I think I had better cast," said Daddie. "It's rather tricky until you get used to it. I'll teach you later."

They were just settling down when Daddie discovered that he had left his tobacco pouch behind.

"I'll just pop into the village and buy an ounce," he said.

He had been gone a few minutes when Billy heard a shout. He looked up and saw a boy on the bridge waving to him.

"My hat!" he shouted. "In the river. Can you hook it?"

Bill saw the hat floating slowly by. It was a long way off. He quickly wound in his line. Then he took careful aim and sent the hook flying over the water Swish! Right on to the hat.

"Jolly good shot!" called Daddie who had returned in time to see Billy cast. "I can see that it's you who will have to give me the lessons."

HIS GOOD DEED

"Have you done your good deed for today?" asked teacher

"Oh, yes!" said Tommy. "Mother only had enough castor oil for one so I let my sister have it."

BUSY TIME IS BEDTIME

Bedtime is a busy period for the housemother and her staff in the Children's Home.

GHATKOPAR KIDS MEET PRESIDENT

Our Chief Patron Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, receiving at The Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi, a party of 125 Balkan-ji-Bari children from Ghatkopar, Bombay, who went on a trip to Delhi recently.

GOOD INTRODUCTION

Shy at their first contact with new playmates the two newcomers soon mix with others, the mice providing the introduction.

O Lord, who knowest every need of mine,
Help me to bear each cross and not repine.
Grant me fresh courage every day,
Help me do my work always
Without complaint.

JUST A KITE

Flying an ordinary stick and tissue-paper kite, an American boy fouled some electric power lines in Texas with the kite string. To the consternation of officials fuses blew, and lines melted and started grass fires. Houses, factories, and offices were blacked out. Two radio stations went off the air.

The kite string the boy had been using had tinsel woven into it, and this started all the trouble. Meantime, the boy himself went home quite unhurt—only sad that he had lost his kite

PUNCTUAL

The first lesson was English.

"Do you understand the importance of punctuation?" asked the teacher of Sammy Simple.

"Yes, sir," said Sammy. "I try to get to school on time every day."

AGE OF AN EGG

The age of an unbroken egg may be told by watching the way in which it floats when placed in a solution of one part of salt to two of water.

If the egg is under 36 hours old, it will sink to the bottom of the jar. When from two to three days old it will float just below the surface.

At the end of the 5th day the long axis of the egg will stand at 20 degrees. On the 8th day it will be at 45 degrees; on the 14th—60; on the 21st—75. At the end of the month the egg will float upright with the small end downwards.

Take Time

Take time to live: It is the secret of success.
Take time to think: It is the source of power.
Take time to play: It is the secret of youth.
Take time to read: It is the foundation of knowledge.
Take time for friendship: It is the source of happiness.
Take time to laugh: It helps to lift life's load.
Take time to dream: It hitches the soul to the stars.
Take time for God: It is life's only lasting investment.

Balkan-ji-Bari

The Mandvi Balkan-ji-Bari celebrated Divali by inviting all the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Units. A variety programme was arranged and light refreshments were served on the occasion.

The Jaipur Balkan-ji-Bari celebrated Divali by distributing sweets amongst children. A tea party was arranged by the General Secretary of the Rajasthan Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari in honour of Shri Ram B. Motwani (lately of Larkana), who has been transferred to Jodhpur.

Shrimati Babiben Mooljl Dayal and Kumari Nooru Peermahomed attended the Twenty-sixth All-India Educational Conference held at Bombay, as representatives of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, and Shri C. K. Kamdar and Shri Shewak Bhojraj in their individual capacity. Shri Shewakbhai addressed the childhood and Home Education Section of the Conference.

Now, who have not yet joined the premier All-India Children's Association, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? And why have they delayed? Please send for its full particulars and enrolment form, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21. You will be happy to be one of this Great Brotherhood!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

VESTS STOP BULLETS

(Continued from Page 2)

experience he had some years ago when he was called to a London hotel to measure an Oriental prince for a vest. After he had tried on two or three likely sizes, the prince said: "Let's see, you're about my size, aren't you? Try one on yourself. Let me see how you look."

Following the rule that the customer is always right, Barratt did so. The prince nodded. "Mmm. That certainly doesn't make you look unsightly. Would you mind going over to the wall?" The prince himself went over to a desk and took something out of a drawer. When he turned round, Barratt was horrified to see that he was holding a revolver.

"Would you mind if I tested it?"

Barratt recalls: "He had me worried for a moment, but I managed to persuade him that it would be less troublesome to shoot at the vest hanging in our shooting range."

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The vital parts of Barratt's armored clothing are two-inch square pieces of highly tempered manganese steel. In the civilian vests there are from 200 to 250. Fitted into an intricate interlining, they overlap on two edges and are backed with stout canvas to prevent the force of a bullet pressing them into the body.

A normal vest weighs from 12 to 22 pounds and can be worn for long periods with little fatigue. Some nervy customers even wear a triplelayer job, half as heavy again.

On the other hand, Barratt adds, it is not uncommon for some people to wear just the front half of a waistcoat. They are generally heads of state. As one prime minister's detective put it: "There are always three or four of us to stop any bullets and suchlike coming from behind."

An American once surprised Barratt by ordering only the back of a waistcoat. He explained: "If some guy takes a crack at me from behind I won't see him, so I guess I need some protection there; but from the front I'm sure to be quicker on the trigger"—he patted his pocket—"than he is".

People from certain countries usually ask for characteristic refinements. For instance, in India, where the popular method of knife attack is a thrust through the top of the shoulder, they like epaulettes on the waistcoat. Central and South American buyers ask for extra protection in the side of the waist and for the steel plates to overlap upwards. "Apparently," Barratt explains, "if someone's going to knife you out there he'll come up by your side and quietly rip the blade up under your ribs. With the plates overlapping normally—that is, like the slates on a roof—a knife might slide underneath them."

Some Far Eastern police forces like to patrol their beats armed with shield. And among the increasing sales during the uneasy thirties were large consignments for France of armoured bowler hats—the well-known headgear of French detectives.

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Though perhaps in an unorthodox fashion, Leonard Barratt is carrying on a family tradition. His father, grandfathers and a great-grandfather were all tailors. He himself was apprenticed to the Wilkinson Sword Company in 1917, two years after his father had joined the firm to design armoured clothing for troops of the first World War.

It was an order for bullet-proof vests for the Royal Irish Constabulary which first set Barratt, Jr., thinking about a new design.

Consisting merely of solid roughly shaped slabs of steel, the vests were uncomfortable and only moderately effective. Barratt says: "If you put a large sheet of paper over your chest and jab it with a blunt pencil it will be pierced quite easily. But if you get a small piece, say two inches square, the paper will only bend. Replace the paper with steel and the pencil with a bullet, and the same rule applies."

So Junior set about designing a new garment, and soon came along with the prototype of the present vest. Partly as a result of its success, he was in 1929 appointed manager of the firm's tailoring department, which also specializes in fencing clothing.

In the last war Barratt's knowledge was not officially called upon until the United States came in, although several Battle of Britain pilots and other servicemen had bought vests individually. In the early American bomber raids from Britain, surgeons found that 70 per cent of aircrew wounds were being caused by low-velocity shell splinters. Barratt was asked to design a suit of armour to ward off this flak.

He was told that it must not hinder the crews' efficiency or cause fatigue, and that it must be able to stop a low-velocity bullet from a .45-calibre army pistol at 30 feet.

Helped by his wife and working night and day, Barratt produced a vest with a quick-release, a helmet, and thigh and calf guards within two weeks. In a mock air battle and on a shooting range the prototypes passed their tests and the suits were immediately put into production. In the following months, Barratt's firm and others in the U.S.A. which were granted wartime production rights turned out hundreds of thousands.

The suits came at a time when the morale of the daylight bomber crews was sinking lower and lower due to heavy casualties. Their introduction promptly cut the casualties and improved the morale.

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Barratt has a pile of official illustrated reports about men who were hit by flak. In the personal statements the sentence, "I owe my life to my flak suit," appears frequently.

Perhaps the most outstanding report was that on the Flying Fortress gunner who had a 20-millimeter shell explode just in front of his chest during a daylight raid on Oeschersleben. Though a large part of the shell embedded itself in his suit, he was only bruised and briefly knocked out.

American airmen were so enthusiastic about their flak suits that they induced the R.A.F. and the U.S. Army engineers to use them.

Says Barratt: "Without a doubt, more personal armour was worn in the last war than in any other in the previous 300 years. If we're cursed with a third world war we'll be back to knights in armour again."

ELECTORAL LAW

(Continued from Page 19)

lators. And May's 'PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE' which deals exhaustively with the corresponding provisions of the United Kingdom law, does not furnish either a clear definition of "office of profit" or the principles or tests for determining what is an office of profit and what is not. Moreover, the rule imposing the disqualification is no doubt borrowed from the U. K. law, but it is borrowed in a simplified and modified form so that the complexities and technicalities of the U. K. law are not part of our law. One has to be very careful, therefore, in applying U. K. law in construing the rule relating to the disqualification as laid down in the Constitution.

This book contains a clear exposition of the Indian law on the subject (Pp. 30-38) based upon the construction of the language of the Constitution in accordance with the legal principles of interpretation; and upon a due consideration of the object and purpose of imposing the disqualification (See p. 31). And the statement draws upon an intensive research into the U.K. law, a careful analysis and discriminating use of the U.K. decisions. These eight pages constitute an original contribution, and the views therein stated being well sustained on principle and authority, may reasonably be expected to be upheld by the Indian authorities who may be called upon to decide the question. And yet the statement of the law is clear enough for laymen to understand. On certain other points, too, the book provides a lead in the same manner.

The main object of the book is to provide practical assistance and guidance to those who will be called upon to manage and conduct elections. Party leaders who have to select candidates must be careful to see that every candidate they select possesses all the prescribed qualifications and is not disqualified; so too must the intending candidate and his friends.

It also deals with the subsequent stages of the election, and particularly explains what should be done and what must not be done. References to statutory provisions and legal authorities are given in the footnotes, and important forms are reproduced in the Appendices. And in the concluding chapter, entitled "Dos and Don'ts" are set out important rules for the guidance of candidates and others.

WHEN CHIN RECEDES

(Continued from Page 2)

of movement and shrewd penetration." "There is a driving force with this temperament," says Miss Rees, "that can be ruthless. Action, quick decisions, purpose and planning are its keynotes. Physically the motive temperament corresponds with "outstanding development of bones, muscles and sinews in brow, nose, cheek and jaw." The face is "oblong" in shape.

The vital temperament possesses "vitality' resilience and stability." "There is a love of good living, good humour, gaiety and adaptability." Conviviality is the keynote of this temperament. The body is plump and flesh rather than bone predominates in the build. The face is round. Winston Churchill is cited by Miss Rees as a classical example of this type.

In the 'mental' temperament the brain is in the ascendancy and is marked by brilliance and imagination. It is the temperament of the musician, artist, author, poet and constructive thinker. Reasoning of a high order generally subdues physical appetites and passions. The face characteristic of the mental temperament is pear-shaped with a broad high forehead and a pointed chin. The bones are small and the body is slender with small hands and feet.

If these mental and physical types are as well marked as physiognomy leads us to believe we may reasonably assume that psychologists have discovered something similar from their studies of personality. Can we turn to psychology for confirmation of the three temperamental types postulated by physiognomy?

A near approach to a correspondence between the two sciences seems to be developed in at least one psychological theory of personality types. From it too we learn that personality types are mainly of three kinds corresponding with three types of bodily formation.

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The first of the psychologist's types loves comfort, food, people and affection; this type is sociable and easy-going. Physically the digestive organs are well developed in comparison with the muscles. This type shows a soft roundness of the body and a tendency to accumulate fat. It seems to corespond in some measure with the physiognomist's vital temperament. The stocky, paunchy thick-necked politician is a good example of the "digestion-bodied" type.

People of the second type have a predominance of muscular activity and vigorous bodily assertiveness. For them action and power determine life's primary purpose:

They show a Spartan-like indifference to danger. This type has features resembling the motive temperament. The bones, muscles and connective tissue are well developed. Tarzan is a good example of the "muscle-bodied" type.

Restraint, inhibition and a desire for solitude are traits displayed by the third psychological type. People of this type shrink from sociability. They let their heads rule their hearts. Here we seem to detect the physiognomist's mental type. This suspicion is confirmed when we learn that the psychologist's third type has the brain well developed in comparison with the rest of the body. The angular long-faced intellectual is an example of the "brain-bodied" type.

Thus we find that in respect of its theory of temperament types physiognomy shows good signs of vindicating itself. Thrown out of court for a wild statement about will power and receding chins, it finds its way back again on the strength of a more solid achievement.

This does not mean that we should accept uncritically all that the physiognomist proposes to tell us about the relation between body and temperament. It means at least, however, that we should be prepared to give him a hearing. It is for this reason that Miss Rees' book outlining the fundamental principles of the science is worth studying in conjunction with what psychology teaches us about personality.

ORIGIN OF MODERN FOUNTAIN PEN

LEWIS Edson Waterman was what was known as a "live wire." He was always on the go, trying to sell somebody life insurance. In all New York City in the early 1880's, you could not have found a more active solicitor, writes Harold Helfer in "Pen".

Now Lewis Waterman was convinced that half the battle was talking a prospect into a policy and the other half "hitting the iron while it was hot." That is why, in a vest pocket he carried a pen and a vial of ink. When the moment for action seemed most apropos, he whipped out his pen and vial, removed the cap from the vial, dipped the pen in the ink and handed the pen to the prospect right above the signature blank of the policy. Usually, the sale was completed.

That Ink Blot

But Lewis Edson Waterman was a man of progress, and when fountain pens began to make their appearance, he decided that they were for him. Of course, they didn't work exactly perfectly, but they eliminated the vial-opening, pen-dipping motions and so got the writing instrument into the prospect's hand that much faster.

Shortly after equipping himself with a fountain pen, he began jousting with a building contractor. Waterman was working on a real plum, one of the largest policies of his career. And at last he felt the "strike the iron" moment was at hand. With a forceful flourish, he swished out his fountain pen and handed it to the contractor. And, sure enough, the client not only took it but brought it down toward the policy to affix his signature.

And then it happened. Ink poured out on the document. It was ruined—and so was the good humour of the contractor, who did not like to have his time wasted.

Waterman hastened to redeem the situation by hurrying back to his office to prepare a duplicate application — but when he got back to his prospect a rival agent had in the meantime reached the contractor and secured the business.

So in the evenings, when he came home from his rounds of prospect calling, the insurance man worked on a new type of fountain pen.

Now as a matter of fact, there were quite a few different kinds of fountain pens on the market. Not two or three but scores of patents for fountain pens had been issued. The only trouble was none of them worked very well. They all fell down on one important matter: the regulation of the flow of ink to the pen point.

In a word, they leaked.

Egyptian Model

The truth of the matter was that the idea of a pen that would write without constant dipping was by no means a revolutionary one of the later part of the 19th century—4,000 year B.C. the Egyptians used a "fountain pen" made of a hollow stem fitted on one end with a piece of copper, similar to the modern pen point.

The early Romans had a fountain pen idea, too, using bamboo and reed, cutting the forward part into a nib, as the technicians refer to a pen point. Adhesion was supposed to regulate the flow and the reed, holding the ink supply, was squeezed whenever more fluid was required.

But somehow or other the fountain pen never had succeeded in catching on. As one oldtimer sums it up: "You almost had to put on overalls to keep those pens from ruining your clothes and I never did find anything to keep them from ruining my disposition".

All this past history notwithstanding, Waterman was bound and determined to perfect a workable fountain pen.

He experimented and experimented. One feeding principle after another was tried—only to be discarded.

Finally, he decided to saw two small fissures in the floor of a shallow, square channel, a fissure alongside each wall—reasoning that the fissures would provide for the ink flow, while the space above the fissures would admit the necessary air, allowing the ink and the air to flow in opposite directions at the same time.

And it worked! Shortly afterwards— perfecting the feeding system still more — he added a third fissure, this time in the middle of the main channel.

Three years after the ink blot had ruined an insurance deal for him, Lewis Waterman had devised the first practical fountain pen.

He was overjoyed, now that he could sell insurance policies unfettered by pen and ink annoyances! Never again another fiasco as he had had with the building contractor. Now he could strike "while the iron was hot" as it had never been struck before in the insurance field!

But he began to notice that the prospects were apt to show more tool than in the policies he propounded. People would ask him he if would make them one. Some were even willing to pay for it.

Ad. Catches

He sold less and less insurance policies and made more and more pens. Finally, he commenced devoting all his time to the pens. His first factory was a kitchen table in the rear of a little cigar store at the corner of Fulton and Nassau Streets in New York City. Working by hand, he turned out 700 pens the first year.

Deciding to take a chance and see what would happen, he invested the munificent sum of a couple of dollars in a small magazine ad. The response was so overwhelming that he had to reorganise his business and acquire more capital in order to fill the orders.

In 1888, sales had zoomed to 9,000 pens; in 1895, more than 60,000 were manufactured. Eight years later, the half million mark was reached.

And, just in case you have any interest in his handy new writing doubt about it, the fountain pen using the same principal of capillary attraction evolved by the insurance man, is here to stay. Oddly enough, the ball point has had little effect on the conventional pen sales. No less an authority on such matters than the National Stationers Association says so. It seems that the ball point has found a niche of its own.

COMMON SALT OF HUMANITY

(Continued from Page 4)

a maximum of one gram of salt a day, and injected a drug to speed up sodium depletion in the body.

The results were dramatic. Within a matter of days the patients blood pressure began to drop significantly. Abnormalities in the retina of the eye, caused by the high blood pressure, began to clear up. Five patients who had complained of severe headache suddenly discovered that their headaches had disappeared.

Whether or not salt will prove to be the final clue to the riddle of high blood pressure is as yet uncertain. What is important, however, is that salt has finally been recognized as one of the chief clues to human health. For that very reason many clinicians have sought to find another key to the mystery by comparing human consumption of salt with that of other animals.

The facts are eye-openers. The average man consuming a quarter to a half an ounce of salt a day, actually uses 25 times as much salt for his weight as the lion, and 200 times as much as the gorilla, the chimpanzee and the orangoutang.

Even more impressive is the fact that the average American matches the salt intake, pound for pound, of the walrus, which drinks only salt water.

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Taking Liberties With The Zoo

MISCHIEF-MONGERS MEET MISHAPS

FEW crowds, I suppose, contain a more representative cross-section of the Great British public than that which during the season, flocks to London's Zoo. Among the two millions who pass through its turnstiles annually you will encounter every conceivable kind of person, from the richest to the poorest; the educated to the all-but illiterate; the orderly and well-mannered to the frankly hooligan. And that no doubt, is to be expected: London's Zoo is nothing if not a democratic institution, writes Craven Hill".

Certainly the Gardens, on a busy summer's day, would provide a rich harvest for the student of psychology in search of "types". Material he would find in abundance as he mingles with the milling crowds. He would meet some hard cases, too, and observe odd tricks of behaviour, not a few of which would surely perplex him.

What, I wonder, would he make of the elderly professor who came to the Gardens with a bag full of scraps for the animals (thoughfully put up for him by his wife from the previous day's leavings) but who was observed, around lunch time, to be contentedly munching the contents himself? ... Or the buxom, strident-voiced Cockney "materfamilias" who, out for the day 'en famille,' mislaid her youngest offspring but failed to observe that she was "one short" until outside the grounds, waiting for the return bus?

These are not hypothetical cases. They exist. And they are by no means isolated. Ask the keepers, the overseers, the gatekeepers. They can tell you many a "story", drawn from their vast experience of human nature, all of them illustrating some strange whims of the human mind.

The listless or absent-minded is a common Zoo type, but the student will readily discern others. The careless, the overbold, the boastful, the acquisitive, and the purely mischievous—all of these, too, are to be found. Nor need it come as a surprise. For the average visitor is in the Gardens for amusement rather than instruction. He is there 'en fete'. He wants and indeed expects to enjoy his share of fun. And if that fun is not forthcoming spontaneously, he is apt to overstep the mark in his quest for it. Queer things may happen then.

Chief Victim

A case in point was that provided recently by visitors at the Tortoise House. Some wag, finding the place less entertaining than he had anticipated, thought he would enliven proceedings by writing his name on the shells of the "giant" tortoises. Such a thing had never been done before in all the Zoo's long history. Yet, so potent is the imitative impulse in the human brain, that within a few days literally hundreds of other folk had inscribed "their" names and addresses on these inoffensive animals, plus in some cases a few rude remarks into the bargain!

Chief victim was Amelia, a hoary chelonian weighing four hundredweights and reputed to be reaching her third century. Amelia's mountainous carapace, normally a handsome convex shield glistening like mahogany became virtually an "autograph album", a tawdry repository for the signatures of the vulgar.

Not, however, that Amelia minded: tortoises, even giants, are an easy-going, philosophic fraternity. The only real objectors were the keepers who on finding much of the writing had been executed in indelible pencil, had to expend much time and energy in expunging it.

Of a similar turn of mind are those misguided folk who regard the changing-over of the cage-labels as the highest form of practical-joking. I have personally inspected some of the best efforts of these whimsical gentry, and I should be the last to deny their occasional effectiveness. It is, for example, somewhat startling, to say the least, to find—as visitors did recently — that the menagerie's largest pythons and some diminutive neighbours, a collection of twelve-inch-long slow-worms, had had their cage-labels surreptitiously transposed. In another case a visitor came to the Gardens especially to renew his acquaintance with an old tortoise which some time previously he had kept in his back garden. He was astounded to find his erstwhile pet labelled POISONOUS. The practical-joker had been at work again, "borrowing" the warning label from the den of a Cerastes viper near by!

Adults who descend to this level of entertainment are no doubt few and far between, although (psychologists, please note!) they do exist. Much more often the would-be humorists are undisciplined youths with, as the keepers would say, a "warped sense of humour."

Acquisitive Type

It is of course important to distinguish between the harmless and harmful joke perpetrator. The pranks of the former have no serious consequences: they amuse the frivolous, even if occasionally they make the keepers curse. The latter is a real menace and indeed, lays himself open if detected, to rigorous prosecution by the Society.

Odd as it may seem, there are folk in the Zoo crowd who, given the opportunity, will wilfully release some animal from its cage. Two small West African squirrels, both new arrivals from the Gold Coast, were set free only the other day. Nor was it difficult to discover the cause. A hole had been cut in the wire-netting with pliers, probably by some acquisitive visitor who hoped to get hold of the animals while offering them food. Alas for his hopes! The squirrels leapt nimbly past him and spent the day on the roof of the Reptile House before eventually being re-netted.

As any keeper will tell you, the acquisitive visitor is a common type, though he does not, as a rule, go so far as to pocket the animals. More often he is an inveterate souvenir hunter, out to acquire some novelty unobtainable elsewhere, such as a discarded alligator's tooth, a cast plume, or a sloughed snake skin. A few, however, will go to extraordinary lengths to stock the curio cabinet.

What would the psychological expert make of the visitor who, one day last year, deliberately pulled an antler from the head of a reindeer. And got away with his trophy, too!

Of course, you may ask—was that proved? It was. Keepers knew that, although the antler was about due to be shed, its natural life was not quite over. This was evident from the state of the animal's forehead which, when examined, was found to be bleeding. That "told the tale", for an antler cast naturally always leaves a clean base.

What did this visitor do with his acquisition? That is anyone's guess. Perhaps he was like his celebrated prototype who, some years ago, managed to break off a tine from the antler of a large wapiti stag, and who, it was generally believed, subsequently had his "souvenir" converted into a handle for a carving knife!

Eggs laid in the Gardens prove tempting to some, especially the eggs of the larger birds kept in outdoor paddocks. I have known a whole clutch of emu eggs, laid in an exposed place, to be smashed by "persons unknown", who, unseen, showered pebbles at them. More recently the eggs themselves have been taken. Only last spring two valuable Numidian crane eggs, deposited in an enclosure by the North Gate, vanished almost as soon as they were laid. No one, of course, witnessed the theft, but it is not difficult to imagine how it occurred. Nothing would have been easier than for some egg collector with more enthusiasm than probity, at the propitious moment, to have lifted a small boy over the fence. Nor in this case, would the youthful thief have met with violence from the male bird, the Numidian being one of the smaller and less aggressive of the cranes.

The over-bold is perhaps the least common of the menagerie's visitors. That is perhaps natural, for no one deliberately courts a visit to the first-aid station. Yet it is a type occasionally seen, especially at the Lion and Monkey Houses, where I have witnessed several "narrow escapes."

Taking Liberties

Some time ago a visitor stood interviewing the chimpanzees at close quarters. Encouraged by the plaudits of the crowd, he began to take liberties with the animals. It was fatal. While making advances to one, Jackie, the animal suddenly turned on him and bit him severely in the cheek. The mishap was not without its repercussions, for it was because of it that visitors to-day are no longer allowed "behind the scenes" at the Monkey House.

Finally, we have the Visitor Careless, a type which, at the Zoo, is ever a potential source of trouble. Thanks to the efficient manner in which the menagerie guards its more dangerous exhibits from actual contact with the public, mishaps rarely occur. When they do so, it is usually because the visitor has ignored warning notice or wilfully disobeyed the instructions of a keeper.

Failure to heed the keeper's advice resulted in one visitor getting a quite unexpected ducking in ice-cold water. He had been taken into the sea-lions' enclosure for the privilege of feeding by hand one of the tamer animals; but the sloping cement bank being just then very slippery, the keeper cautioned him to stand well back from the edge. Unfortunately the warning fell on deaf ears. The inevitable happened. The visitor slipped, clutched frantically at the keeper, and both men were precipitated headlong into the pool.

It would be difficult to say which had the greater surprise—the men at finding themselves in the water, or the sea-lions at discovering their well-loved guardian floundering helplessly in their midst!

YOUNG CHAPERONS FOR GRIZZLY CUB

Two youngsters dressed as "cowboy" and "cowgirl" take the Himalayan bear cub at London Zoo for a stroll.

MANY FALL TO TEMPTATIONS

RUSTY'S CHOICE

Trunk poised as he thinks about his choice in tit-bits is Rusty as he stops at the mobile refreshment trolly during his daily exercise in the London Zoo.

Bomb-Proof Window

Heavy nearby explosions will be unable to blow entire windows, frame and all, into a room, if they are the new-type "bomb window" developed by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. This bomb-proof window contains a glass-plastic laminate which opens by folding about its edges.

The window pane consists of three layers laminated into a single unit. Dr. J. Harvey Sherts of the company states. The outer layer is a sheet of glass, the middle layer a partially segmented sheet of plastic, and the inner layer consists of four triangularly shaped pieces of glass with apexes meeting at the center of the pane.

The plastic layer extends beyond the glass edges and is bolted to the window frame to serve as a hinge. This permits the inner glass segments to open like doors if the outer plate of glass is broken. The plastic is elastic and returns to near original size when the pressure is removed. The segments can then be stuck closed with tape or chewing gum until such time as the outer glass may be conveniently replaced.

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